The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET (OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON, G. H. HOLTZMAN, } BUSINESS MANAGERS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
To all Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

THAT we may the better serve the advertising public, we have decided to devote a certain part of the first page of the COMMERCIAL to a class of advertisements not heretofore put there. Consequently we have transferred to that page transient advertisements, distinctly classified, as "Wants," "To Let," "For Sale," "Personal," &c., where they will hereafter appear. It will be observed that, avoiding the wilderness of display types, we have made these advertisements conspicuous, and given them a neat appearance by leading them all—editorializing them as it were—so that they will be sure to be read, and, we think, become a department to which, after the telegraphic news, the reader will first turn.

Into this preferred department other than advertisements technically coming under the head of "Wants," "For Sale," &c., may just as well go. Here the merchant, the professional and the general business advertiser can put his notice—there being nothing required but to adapt them in phraseology. In other cities this is done somewhat extensively, and it is coming the favorite method of making sure of having advertisements read.

Advertisements in this department will be inserted at transient rates only—ten cents a line for each insertion—but no advertisement will be inserted for less than thirty cents.

Advertisers who do not choose to come under this arrangement, can, as heretofore, go into the other parts of the paper. It deprives nobody of anything—it simply tenders increased advantages to those who choose to avail themselves of them.

At the same time, advertisers who wish to have their notices on the first page, displayed, or in other pages, can have them put there, but it always at ten cents a line. We think no advertiser can fail to perceive how great the advantages are of being on the first page, where advertisements are sure to strike the eye at once, whether in the style of "Wants," &c., or displayed.

Notices that have heretofore occupied the specially-preferred department under the head "City Items," on the first page, will hereafter appear as local, or semi-editorial matter, on the fourth page, where hereafter the local news will appear, or on the second page, immediately following the editorial matter. The charge for all notices thus inserted will be twenty cents a line. Every advertiser knows well the advantages of this department. Appearing as reading matter, and in a part of the paper more generally read than any other, there is no style of advertising so much appreciated as this, as our own columns show.

We study to arrange our paper, so as to give a advertising public their choice. Our own opinion is, that there is no style of advertising at begins to have the advantages of ed in the preferred departments at transient es. It has novelty, freshness and the absolute tainty of gaining the eye of the reading public—as every shrewd advertiser well knows.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

RIZE FIGHT NEAR HARRISBURG.—A disgust- prize fight took place yesterday at Goldsboro, nine miles from Harrisburg, which was ely attended. Twenty-one rounds were ght, lasting thirty-eight minutes, Collyer, of timore, whipping M'Glade, of New York. e principals were arrested and taken to rk county. The mill was largely patronized Democratic members of the Pennsylvania islature, and roughs from Harrisburg, Philphia, Baltimore and New York. Many sons walked from Harrisburg, through the w, to see the show.

Singular Meetings.

he case of Ellen Craft and her husband Wilm, who escaped from slavery on a Georgia lantation—the former disguised as a young thern gentleman, the latter acting as body vant—will be well remembered. They have n considerably lionized in England, going to good society and seemingly sustaining their y position admirably. Mr. M. D. Conway, the ondon letter to the Boston *Commonwealth*, s us that Ellen is a kind of missionary ong the grandees there and relates how she ne across Artemus Ward at a party and bled that eccentric showman to formerly reat A. V. "colored." She also met General e, of unenviable Jamaica notoriety, at a ner somewhere and fell into conversation h him. "Eden," says Mr. Conway, "can use tongue with considerable effect, and the exernor was somewhat amazed and embarrased to hear himself terribly castigated by a r of whose relation to the negro race he had ideas to learn. While the conversation was ng on, some one hinted to her that the person whom she was uttering her indignation no other than ex-Governor Eyre himself: reupon, frankly and unembarrassed, she ned upon him and said, solemnly: 'Do not yourself, sir, feel now that poor Gordon was t unjustly executed?' The ex-Governor, n this, was overwhelmed with confusion, ed very red, excused himself, and walked he other end of the room." It would seem Ellen was not, at least, the only "colored" on there.

Abandoned Oil Wells.

e Oil City *Register* gives a history of the doned oil wells in the Venango region, and ludes as follows: "These are seemingly the res. But they are no more numerous than deserted claims of the gold diggings on the de side on our continent were during the few years of their development. In both s, by the wise natural laws of compensa- stand out in bright relief the successes. ss number of failures obtain good prog- ng wells have occurred during the past, ng season than any previous one. With inerative prices many of these deserted oil s will be thoroughly cleaned out, and by the ication of greater skill and more g machinery, be made highly productive. In many localities this experiment has been tried, and the result es to be highly satisfactory. With the adop- of the petroleum product to other uses be- illuminating, and a demand created there- qual to the supply, these wells will be in ble. The land owners are now forfeiting se leases; they can get hold of already, and short time we predict that deserted oil wells be lively and far between. For as we well fied that with the proper application of im- ved mechanical forces, the run-of-the-mill d wells could be made to pay handsomely, proving that the vast expenditure of labor money upon their construction was not wastily in, and will benefit somebody."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Denver dispatch of the 14th, says: Forty- d mounted men deserted last week from Morgan, and reported on the way to er to rob the city banks and Wells & Far- Express.

Commissioners of Pilots have forbidden artici pation of pilots of New York harbor proposed race across the Atlantic between the boats. Therefore the match between the Jones and Hope No. 7 for $50,000, has been ioned.

New York Herald's Richmond special Gen. Rosser and Henry A. Wise ad- ed the citizens of Richmond last evening, e subject of the relief of widows of Confe- ate soldiers. Both addressed that O. H. Kelly, of the rebellion and still a fair prospect of ss. Wise said that he would never give od that the South was subliminely unconvan- He desired to be buried in a grey over- when his time should come.

New York *Herald's* Toronto special says: urt yesterday Thomas Maxwell and James s, Fenians, were found guilty of levying against Her Majesty's Government, k Morton plead guilty. Gen. Nichols has ed word that the confederation would be ioned if the people indorsed it. He was to submit the bill to them. A petition en forwarded asking the disbandment of celery of St. Patrick, on the grounds of its tendency.

Washington special says: A bill will soon ered in the House increasing the Supreme bench to thirteen Associate Justices in- of nine. This will be accompanied with a to increasing the number of Circuits.

STATE ITEMS.

Oil City *Register*, heretofore a morning is now published in the afternoon. Two pts to publish the *Morning Republican* as ning daily have satisfied Mr. White that e save money and give as much satisfac- o his patrons by returning to the afternoon and he accordingly does so.

Tuesday night of last week, Maj. William akes tripped on the carpet in his own at Ludwick, Westmoreland county, caus- m to fall, breaking both bones in one of gs.

. Jones, a prominent citizen, and former aster of Harrisburg, died in that city on ay, after a lingering illness.

the 24th of December last, Governor Cur- pointed S. Preston Jones, M. D., Edward ith, M. D., and Joshua H. Worthington, gent, members of great standing in their pro- g, and having large experience in cases nity, as a Commission, to inquire into leged insanity of Newton Champion, con- l in Philadelphia of the murder of Mary , and sentenced December 1st, 1866, to be d, who report him to be insane, and ore insane. A death warrant will there- not be issued.

ice on the Susquehanna river, opposite sburg, is so strong that horses and vehicles upon it.

S. McGee, of Jefferson county, has been d in charge of the new Committee Rooms, e-mile side, at Harrisburg. This is one e most responsible positions in the Senate, r. McGee is just the man for the place.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Mexican Affairs in the South.

Mr. Seward Charged with Conniving to Aid Maximilian.

Proposed Reduction of Tax on Cigars

The Nebraska Bill in the House.

Financial Policy of Congress.

Gradual Contraction of the Currency Favored.

Contest for Agricultural Commissionership,

Senator Cowan's Appointment to Vienna.

Protest Against His Confirmation.

Disposal of Public Lands.

Satisfactory Condition of Freedmen's Affairs in the South.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1867.

Whisky and Office.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sherman presented a petition from citizens of Bellefontaine, Ohio, asking the exclusion from office of all persons addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and making such practice a cause for removal. Referred to the Committee on retrenchment.

Mexican Affairs.

Mr. Howard called up a resolution of inquiry in relation to Mexican affairs, offered by him a few days ago, and made a speech on the subject, in the course of which he charged Mr. Seward with consenting to or conniving at the establishment of Maximilian on the throne of Mexico.

Mr. Sumner was to defend the Secretary of State, but the expiration of the morning hour postponed the debate until to-morrow.

Tenure of Office.

The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

Tax on Cigars.

In the House, during the morning hour, the only thing of interest was the adoption of a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the *ad valorem* tax on cigars, and reducing the specific tax in Internal Revenue law to five dollars per thousand.

The Nebraska Bill.

When the Nebraska bill came up, there were one hundred and six members in attendance with the galleries overflowing with spectators. The determination of yesterday to pass the bill without further debate was reconsidered, and the whole subject opened to amendment and protracted discussion, which ranged all over the House.

Thad. Stevens declared that no State possessed a Republican form of Government that did not give all persons political and civil equality.

Mr. Hale, of New York, said that not a State in New England, in such a view, had a Republican Government.

Mr. Stevens replied that he was in favor of Congress exacting one.

Mr. Raymond spoke in favor of universal equality before the law in every respect, but was opposed to Nebraska's admission on the ground of insufficiency of population.

Mr. Boutwell moved to amend by striking out the third section, or the Edmunds' provision and inserting a clause making it a condition precedent to the admission of Nebraska that her Legislature should grant the right of suffrage to all without distinction of race or color.

This was adopted by 17 majority, and the bill passed by 103 to 55.

The same amendment was made to the Colorado bill, and both bills were sent to the Senate for concurrence. The amendment adopted was a copy of the one offered in the Senate when the bills were pending there, and was unanimously voted down in that body. There does not seem to be much prospect for either bill becoming a law at this session.

Financial Matters.

There is a strong pressure from the banking and other financial interests of the country for an early exposition of the policy of Congress in financial matters. Mr. Morrill, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, will make a speech this week, in which he will foreshadow the views of the committee. He will favor a gradual contraction of the currency.

Gold Sales.

The gold bill, which, it is expected, will be reported before Saturday, will provide that when gold is sold the proceeds shall be applied to purchasing and retiring the compound interest notes. It is claimed that this course will put the premium on gold, after twenty millions of gold are sold, down twenty-five, and keep it there.

Ordered from League Island.

Owing to the carelessness of the officers in command of the iron-clad fleet near Philadelphia navy yard, by which the Ironsides was burned, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered Commander Turner and one hundred and sixty-nine officers under him away from that station. There were there thirty-two vessels and one hundred and seventy men on duty.

Provisional Government of Virginia.

A memorial of twenty-five hundred citizens of Virginia, asking Congress to abolish the present local government of that State, and provide a provisional one with Judge Underwood as Governor, was laid before the Reconstruction Committee to day.

Impeachment Memorial.

A memorial of one hundred citizens of Xenia, Illinois, was laid before the House Judiciary Committee to-day, asking for the impeachment of the President.

Price of Rations.

The army officers are asking that the price of the ration be fixed at fifty cents, and are urging the military committees to report a bill to that effect.

Indiana Claims.

The Quartermaster General reports that the number of claims received for horses supplied to the Government from Indiana is seventy-six, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. He says that there is no data in his office to show the entire number of horses seized or received for use of the army from citizens of Indiana during the Morgan raid. The only way to be judged is from the number of claims thus far filed, and it does not appear that claims for other property seized or received during the Morgan raid have been presented.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

There seems to be quite a scramble for the position of Commissioner of Agriculture, now held by Isaac Newton. It is said that Mr. Kennedy, formerly Superintendent of the Census Bureau, is the most prominent applicant. It is also reported that O. H. Kelly, of Minnesota, and Lewis Bolman, of Ohio, the latter for some time employed under Newton, are endeavoring to obtain the appointment.

List of Rebels.

The clerks of the Attorney General's office are busily engaged in preparing the list of persons who were engaged in the rebellion and have been pardoned, to be furnished to the House. The list of those who have left the United States Congress, the army and navy, and the list who held commissions as generals in the rebel army was sent to the House a few days ago. When completed the list will comprise nearly eighteen thousand names.

Protest Against Cowan.

The entire Republican delegation from Pennsylvania united to-day in a protest against the confirmation of Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria.

Disposal of Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns, showing that 51,091 acres were disposed of in the aggregate at three land offices during the month of December, as follows: At Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 29,854 acres, the larger portion taken with agricultural college scrip; at Denver City, Colorado, 7,485 acres, the greater portion having been taken up for actual settlement under the homestead law. He has just received returns showing that 95,747 acres of public lands were disposed of during the months of November and December last, at the following local offices: Detroit and Traverse City, Michigan, offices, in December, 11,461 and 3,109 acres, respectively, and at Brownsville, Nebraska, in November, 11,176 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken up under the homestead law for actual settlement and cultivation, the aggregate cash sales amounting to $5,61.

Freedmen's Affairs.

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has just returned from an extensive tour through the South, and reports affairs in a most satisfactory condition. The freedmen are doing better than at any period since the close of the war, whilst there is now almost an entire absence of outrages. General Howard is preparing a report on his trip.

The Indian Bureau.

The House Military Committee are in favor of a bill to attack the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Promotion in the Army.

General Grant sent a letter to-day to the Military Committee, asking for the passage of a law, that no officer below the rank of Colonel shall be promoted until he has passed an examination before the regular board.

WASHINGTON, January 15.

NEGRO CHILDREN RETURNED TO SLAVERY.

Two colored boys who escaped from their former master in Montgomery county, Maryland, were yesterday before the Supreme Court of the District on a writ of *habeas corpus*. After a hearing the Court ordered them to be returned to their old master on the ground of evidence that they have been, under a Maryland statute, apprenticed after their emancipation. Counsel for the children's relative spleaded ill treatment by the master, and that their mother had died from neglect and hunger in the woods. After the decision of the Court, an appeal was taken, but before it could be had the master departed with the children.

PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued a proclamation, dated the 12th, sanctioning and confirming a regulation by the United States Minister to Japan, forbidding American vessels stopping or anchoring in any ports of that country except three open ports, Nagasaki, Hakodadi and Yokohama, during hostilities between the Tycoon and Damios, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

GENERAL SICKLES ON THE WITNESS STAND.

General Sickles will give evidence before the committee to investigate the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina. Secretary Stanton will also testify.

NAVAL OFFICERS DISMISSED.

The Secretary of the Navy has dismissed all officers of the Pew Ironsides, on the ground that it was in consequence of their carelessness the vessel was burned.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will report a bill for the sale of gold before the close of the week, and make a speech advocating the gradual contraction of the currency.

THE M'CULLOCH AT HAVANA.

The Cutter M'Culloch should have been at Havana to-day. She is understood to be one of the expedition to Panama.

MEETING OF COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the African Colonization Society was held this evening. The annual disbursements, $38,342. Much of the funds were expended in the purchase and fitting out of the ship Golconda, which carried 600 emigrants to Liberia in November. Additional freedmen to the number of 600 are ready to sail.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CHAIR.

The chair occupied by President Lincoln when assassinated, has been turned over by the War Department to Ford's Theatre authorities for safe keeping.

APPLICATION FOR PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular, that applications for pensions under acts of June and July last, filed from and after the 1st of January, cannot be adjudicated before the 4th of March next.

REPORT OF GEN. GREGORY.

The report of General Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for Maryland, for the last quarter of 1866, states that the condition of the colored people is generally satisfactory, although difficulties are still met in securing justice in the courts, owing to the civil courts, owing to the exclusion by magistrates of the testimony of colored people.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Inauguration of Gov. Geary.

Simon Cameron Elected United States Senator.

Discussion of Constitutional Amendments.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1867.

SENATE.

The special order on the constitutional amendments was resumed, Mr. Bigham having the floor, who consumed the time of the Senate until twelve o'clock—the time appointed when the Governor was to be inaugurated.

The speakers of both Houses and the members met and proceeded to the front of the capitol, where they certified to the election of John W. Geary as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, for the ensuing three years, the oath of office being administered by the Speaker of the Senate, Louis W. Hall. The Governor then delivered his inaugural address.

The Senate met at three o'clock when they proceeded to the election of a United States Senator—Simon Cameron received nineteen (19) votes, and Edgar Cowan eleven (11.) Senator Fisher, of Lancaster, before voting read a letter from Judge Woodward, calling him to use his own discretion in reference to his vote. He then voted for Simon Cameron.

HOUSE.

The House met at the usual hour, after the reading of the journal, the House took a recess until twelve o'clock, when they met with the Senate to inaugurate the Governor elect.

They re-assembled at three o'clock to elect a United States Senator to represent the State of Pennsylvania for the ensuing six years Simon Cameron received sixty-two votes, and Edgar Cowan thirty-seven. Simon Cameron having received a majority was declared the choice of the House. Adjourned.

BY THE CABLE.

No Commercial Panic at Hong Kong.

Failure of the Spanish Loan.

Terrible Storm at Naples.

Twenty-Four Vessels Wrecked.

Thirty Persons Drowned in London While Skating.

Note from England to Greece.

No Panic at Hong Kong.

LONDON, January 15, noon—Late telegrams have been received, but mention no commercial panic at Hong Kong, as was reported.

Failure of Spanish Loan.

It is now stated that the project for a new Spanish loan looks as though it would be a failure.

Sailing of French Transports.

PARIS, January 15.—The last of the transports for Vera Cruz, to bring home the French troops, sailed last evening.

Tempest at Naples.

NAPLES, January 15.—A violent tempest visited the Bay last night. Twenty-four ships were wrecked, but only a few lives lost.

Accident on a Skating Park.

LONDON, January 15.—The ice on the lake in Regent's Park broke through, to-day while crowded with skaters. Over two hundred persons were precipitated into the water, and thirty drowned.

Resumed Payment.

LONDON, January 15.—Dent & Co., well known in the China and Indian trade, who were forced to suspend some time since, have resumed payment.

Return of French Troops.

PARIS, January 15.—A detachment of French troops from Mexico have arrived in France.

Note from England to Greece.

LONDON, January 15.—It is said the government has sent a note to Greece, advising her to preserve strict neutrality in the affairs in Candia.

Question between the Porte and American Legation Settled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 15.—The question which arose between the Porte and the American Legation here, in regard to complaints by the United States Consul at Cyprus, against the local authorities of that Island, has been settled with mutual satisfaction.

Affairs in Austria.

VIENNA, January 15.—The official paper construes any agitation against measures of the Government, as treason, and says that people have no other alternative than to consult the will of the people.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, January 15.—The steamship William Penn, from New York has arrived.

Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, January 15.—The market for goods is lower and nominal.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, January 15.—Five twenty bonds 76¾.

London Money Market.

LONDON January 15.—Consols 91; Illinois Central opened at 81½; Erie declined to 41¾; 8-20s, 72¾.

LONDON, January 15.—Consols closed at 91¾. American securities closed as follows: 5-20's, 72¾; Illinois Central, 81½; Erie, 41¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 15, noon.—Cotton opens heavy; sales about 5,000 bales; Middlings, 11¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 15, Evening.—Cotton very dull and lower; sales of 4,000 bales middling Orleans, 11¾.

Breadstuffs firmer; corn, 42s 6d.

Tallow declined 1d. Petroleum declining; refined, 1s 6d.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Climate of Nebraska—Business Prosperity of Omaha—Progress of Railway Improvements—The Late Indian Massacre at Fort Phil Kearney—The Murder of Young Higgins, of Mercer—Statement Corrected.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OMAHA, NEB., Jan. 10, 1867.

Our little group of Pittsburghers still keep looking anxiously for the intelligent face of the COMMERCIAL, as the day draws nigh for its appearance, and right gladly is it welcomed. We are now in the midst of a Nebraska winter, (our first,) and are enjoying the most delightful temperature of the weather. It is not, as we were led to suppose, "bleak and cold," but rather of the same nature of a Pennsylvania winter. The true, in Pittsburgh we never had the sharp cutting winds which are prevalent in these "prairie countries," but from what I have experienced, I should judge that the seasons are as changeable here as they ever were in Old Pennsylvania. But I have not experienced a whole winter here, as only the months of February brings some pretty severe weather. So, of this subject, more anon.

The support of Omaha—merchandizing—is considerably improved this winter over that of preceding winters, owing to the large assistance required by the men supported by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the fact that quite a number of towns have been located on the line of the railroad west, which of course under the present high rates of freight, is such an improvement, and great gain to the merchants here, as heretofore business generally occupied the months between and including May and October, leaving almost six months in which to accumulate a winter's supply. During this time of inaction, many of our merchants have been in the habit of going east—some to replenish their stock for the next season; others for the purpose of seeing old landmarks and meeting friends around the festive Christmas board. At present quite a number of our leading citizens are abroad, some in New York and Washington, and other eastern cities; in fact, scattered all over our glorious country, most of whom will remain east until March or April.

Our railroad communication is still advancing, for although the track laying has been stopped on account of "no rails on hand," yet the leading minds are busy laying out plans for the next campaign; when, I believe, it is proposed to push on to the end of the present grade for the ensuing season. And I hear that it is proposed to lay "three hundred miles of rails" in the first hundred working days, at least such is the talk, and if the contract is let, I'll say this much, "Gen. Jack Casement is the man that can do it." He is as popular here as any man could possibly be, and his name is as familiar as "household words." Our other railroad interest, and not less so than the Union Pacific Railroad, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is fast drawing nigh to the banks of the Missouri. The track is now laid within some six or seven miles of the river, and within about nine miles of the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. If the weather should prove favorable, by the 1st of January at the farthest, the Company proposes to reach by a branch road, one and one half miles from the river, by that time the locomotive will penetrate and cross the most difficult range of the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of over 7,000 feet above tide water, and reach the crossing of the Laramie river, a distance of 500 miles from Omaha, the initial point on the Missouri river. Contracts are now being matured for the grading, bridging, &c., and from the energy and skill displayed by the officers of the company, aided by the most liberal and munificent grants made by the Government, it is not doubted that the expectation of the country will be gratified with having, in the early day, an unbroken line of railroad from the Atlantic across the continent, facilitating and fostering commerce, not only with the Pacific States and Territories, but with the distant countries of Asia.

About Surratt.

A letter dated Rome, January 13, says: A word about Surratt, and I have done. The interest now centers in the latter's capture and subsequent recapture, can only second that felt in the United States. Every little incident of the conspirator's former life is eagerly talked over, and forms the subject of many a quiet coterie. The Zouaves, in whose regiment he served ten months, and particularly the Third Company, of which he was a member, find themselves made much of on account of the information they can give respecting his life with them, his habits, doings and character. From his sources I glean that he was an unobtrusive sort of fellow, a little insubordinate at times, and perhaps too reserved with his comrades as he began the season. He proved himself very active and zealous on several occasions when in pursuit of brigands, and gained the credit of being a determined, energetic, lawless dare devil, a character which his previous career certainly shows he richly deserves.

THE HOOD HOMESTEAD.—The Executive Committee of the Hood Homestead Fund, organized to purchase a homestead for ex-Confederate Major General Hood, have received a letter from the General requesting them to turn over the entire proceeds of the fund to his wife. From all, a determination which does him infinite credit, says that he can earn a living by his own industry and talents, and the generosity of the donors and friends for the interest they have taken in his welfare, urges upon them to do all that he intends to make his own bread, so long as he enjoys his present health and strength.

ONE factory in Augusta, Georgia, has turned out during the past year six million four hundred and ten thousand yards of cloth; and sold a dividend of clear profit of six hundred and eleven thousand dollars to stockholders.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented, including one from the citizens of Bellefontaine, Ohio, asking Congress to prohibit any person addicted to intoxicating liquor from holding office under the United States Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to delegate to one of his assistants authority to sign all warrants for payment of money into the public treasury, and for the disbursement of the same when certified by the proper accounting officer.

The credentials of Senator Campbell, of South Carolina, were presented and tabled.

Mr. HOWARD called up his resolution of inquiry into Mexican affairs offered on the 8th inst. He alluded in his remarks to the unjustifiable usurpation on the part of Napoleon, the pretext of which was the debt of Mexico to French subjects. Nobody could credit that this was the only cause. He objected must be looked for beyond, and the entire subversion of the Mexican Government and establishment of the Imperial power of France under a sort of protectorate. Our government has not made any strenuous efforts to procure the withdrawal of the French troops. The war has been prosecuted by the French with bitterness, and has greatly involved our relations with the legitimate powers of that Republic. Our interests and those of mankind require its termination as speedily as practicable. He desired information on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of an amendment that the Committee be instructed to report, if in their opinion, such report is expedient.

Mr. McDOUGALL said he would object to such amendment.

The morning hour expired, and the bill to regulate tenure of office was taken up.

Messrs. JOHNSON and BUCKALEW spoke against the bill.

Mr. HOWE, at the request of Mr. EDMUNDS, withdrew his pending amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS renewed his amendment, offered yesterday. Rejected.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment as an additional section, that all officers or agents appointed by the President or by the head of any department whose salary or compensation is derived from fees or otherwise exceed $1,000 annually, shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of all such officers appointed since the 1st of July, 1866, shall expire on the last day of February, 1867.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the amendments as destroying the symmetry of the bill.

Mr. SUMNER argued it would be adopted. The President had proclaimed his intention to break men out of office. It was the duty of Congress to protect the men thus threatened.

CRAGIN and FESSENDEN opposed the amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution calling upon the heads of Departments for a list of removals from office from March 4th, 1865, to March 4th, 1866, with the causes of removal, &c. Objected to, and goes over.

Pending consideration of the bill and amendments, the Senate ejourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, the Committee on Claims were empowered to consider the proposed improvement of St. Clair flats, Michigan, by a movement in the line of Jefferson, and report a bill making a specific report to defray the expenses.

On motion of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Brigadier General Grant of the 9th inst., and estimates for the improvement of St. Clair flats, and all other reports, surveys and estimates for the improvement of the navigation of the Great Lakes and connecting rivers.

On motion of Mr. COBB, the Committee on Claims was instructed to report the facts connected with the capture of Jeff. Davis, and the cooperation of the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin Cavalry regiments therewith.

On motion of Mr. DEMING, the Committee of Ways and Means was requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting the *ad valorem* tax on domestic cigars, and reducing the specific tax $5 per 1,000.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire diligently and promptly into the peonage slave trade existing in New Mexico and Colorado, and report all act to secure to persons within the nation liberty and equality before the law, without distinction of race or color.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a wagon road for military and postal purposes from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, in Dakota, to Fort Benton, in Montana territory, and giving four sections of public land therefor. Referred.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the Joint Committee on Retrenchment was directed to inquire why, in the present stringent condition of the New York money market, the current balance in the New York subtreasury is so constantly increasing; whether any of such increase arises from the sale of gold; whether any gold belonging to the Government has been loaned to any person or institution within thirty days; if so, to what amount, for what purpose, on what security, and to what amount.

Mr. WARD, of New York, asked leave to offer a joint resolution declaring that in the late elections of disloyalists voted at the recent Maryland election, and that grants for roads in the United States were ordered by Federal authority to and did co-operate with the Executive of the State and officers who were engaged with him in over riding the Constitution and laws, and securing the vote of rebels and disqualified persons, and deterring loyal voters from the free exercise of the elective franchise, &c., concluding with a resolution that the Committee of Elections inquire and report whether the Constitution has been violated as alleged, and whether the President or any officer under his command has in any manner interfered with the registration or election, or threatened to use the military power of the nation with reference to said election, and if so what effect it was calculated to have upon the Governor of Maryland.

Objection was made and the resolution was not received.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, the Select Committee on the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina was instructed to inquire into the murder of Captain Montgomery in Texas, by the Confederate soldiers under George W. Chilton, now seeking admission as a member of this House.

Mr. KOONTZ, from the District of Columbia Committee, reported against the memorial of citizens of foreign birth, asking the repeal of the act to grant a right of way to the Pennsylvania Telegraph Line, of which no particulars are given. There is no doubt of the truth of the report, but as to damage sustained by the Company, I cannot say.

The excitement of the late murder of young Higgins has died away. Baker, the man charged with the crime, is still in durance, and will be held for trial on the 1st of April next. Considered innocence, but the public seem to consider him as the guilty party. No clue as yet has been found to the key of the note of "Lady Anne," on the night of the fire and murder.

I wish to correct a statement made by a correspondent of one of your contemporaries in reference to our city, which might leave a bad and injurious impression. He stated that our community was surrounded by a band of thieves and murderers. He arrived in the month of December there were no less than six incendiary fires. Now this statement is simply untrue, as there has been, to my certain knowledge, no fires in this place since the night of November 24, until the present time, and the presence of Deitrick and murderers, probably "W. M." knows more about them than I do, for there has been no public demonstration of their presence. I make this statement simply to vindicate the fair name of our thriving city.

Our Legislature sits to-morrow. When I suppose they will take action in the matter of the "Nebraska Bill," which has been so objectionable to me of the Washington spirit, put it in shape, and then, Hurrah for the State of Nebraska! TOURS, &c. OMAHA.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

CAMERON.

He Makes a Speech.

And Puts His Defamers Behind Him.

His Opinion of Andrew Johnson.

HARRISBURG, January 15.—This afternoon a public gathering was held at one of the hotels of this city, at which speeches were made by Attorney General Brewster, Senators Lowry and Landon, and General Cameron. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Cameron said: I thank God that in spite of the slanders my enemies have heaped on me for twenty years, my fellow-citizens who have seen my life from day to day have always stood by my side and helped me to repel them. This struggle of my political life has ended in victory. I desired this as an answer to vindicate my honesty to my children and friends. I now propose to put these slanders behind me and forget alike the liar who concocted them and the fact that good men in some cases, by repetition of them, were induced to believe and repeat them.

Mr. Cameron continued: Six years ago I thought slavery was the strength of the rebellion, and ought to be destroyed without delay. I wished also to arm the black men who would volunteer. Of course I thought clothing a black man in the American uniform clothed him with the rights of an American citizen, and I am sad to see a black soldier, and reflect that even Pennsylvania denies him the ballot, the only weapon whereby he can protect himself. I hope to live to see the word "white" stricken from our own constitution, and the spirit of caste upon color utterly destroyed.

The South, however, is more controlled by social influences than by political principles. If you are wise and firm, you may possibly educate the rising generation into loyalty; but there is no method of statesmanship whereby will make this generation of the South loyal to the Union and flag. The poison of thirty years cannot be eradicated by the mere recovery of a President or by the statutes of Congress. Let us look the truth in the face. The Southern people, as a class, are not loyal to the Government guard their children against another treasonable rebellion. The Constitutional Amendment, impartial suffrage, will help to do this; but amnesty will help to undo it.

Of Andrew Johnson, I said long ago he was a traitor to his party, and an enemy to his country and a bad man. He has done many bad things, but nothing worse than during the 4th of March, 1865, with the causes of removal, &c., thickening so, and goes over.

Pending consideration of the bill and amendments, the Senate ejourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, the Committee on Claims were empowered to consider the proposed improvement of St. Clair flats, Michigan, by a movement in the line of Jefferson, and report a bill making a specific report to defray the expenses.

On motion of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Brigadier General Grant of the 9th inst., and estimates for the improvement of St. Clair flats, and all other reports, surveys and estimates for the improvement of the navigation of the Great Lakes and connecting rivers.

On motion of Mr. COBB, the Committee on Claims was instructed to report the facts connected with the capture of Jeff. Davis, and the cooperation of the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin Cavalry regiments therewith.

On motion of Mr. DEMING, the Committee of Ways and Means was requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting the *ad valorem* tax on domestic cigars, and reducing the specific tax $5 per 1,000.

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THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented, including one from the citizens of Bellefontaine, Ohio

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867.

THE renomination of Senator TRUMBULL, from Illinois, will give great satisfaction to the Republicans of the whole country. The contest was an earnest one, and at the close attended with much bitterness, particularly on the part of the supporters of General PALMER, his competitor.

GENERAL GEARY'S INAUGURAL.

In the address with which General GEARY opens his administration, as Governor of our Commonwealth, the usual form and course of such exercises is chosen. And it is, perhaps, as good as any other form for a kind of address, the novelty and other circumstances of which must always accompany it with some embarrassment. In a political address of this sort, precedents have well established the custom of renewed references to public affairs, and fresh expressions of fidelity to the obligations connected with the office. Governor GEARY has fallen in with this line of precedents.

National and State politics are referred to generally, and in some detail. With reference to the latter, the recency of Governor CURTIN's message left General GEARY little occasion to say much. His review of the great contest, in which he bore so conspicuous and useful a part, gives him the opportunity of expressing his high estimate of the people and the soldiers, in connection with the events of the war, and also of intimating his purpose to further, as he may be able in his official capacity, the interests of soldiers' orphans. The Governor expresses his views, in no equivocal terms, on the subject of protection to American labor against the competition of the half-compensated toll of other countries. In a word, on all subjects of public interest and policy, both of the nation and of our own Commonwealth, the Governor stands squarely on the platform of the party that elected him to the office which he holds.

The address is, although not prolix, not quite down to our standard of brevity for such an exercise and for this occasion. But it is sound in its character, and is replete with correct moral and political sentiment, indicating a sense of the responsibility connected with the important office, and assuring to the people that the Governor will endeavor honestly to discharge its duties.

"THE MILLS ARE STOPPED."

We have, without knowing it, rolled the Pittsburgh *Post* to the deepest depths and stirred up its most formidable sediments. So far as we can discover from its confused, hysterical utterances, of yesterday morning, our principal offense is that we came from some other place and commenced the publication of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, whereas we ought to have been "raised" here, and not have begun the COMMERCIAL at all. Another specific offense is, that by two lines of common sense, we exposed one of the *Post*'s unusually stupid articles in relation to Pittsburgh business. This has been rankling in its bosom for several weeks, for it evidently thought the article referred to unusually smart and cute. Yesterday it found vent, but came out mixed with such expressions of envy at the COMMERCIAL, such fragments of democratic politics, such hissing and roar of mortified pride, as to convince any one who may have read it that it was an accidental explosion. It has all the characteristics of an accident, betraying so much more of the baser passions of envy and jealousy in itself, than it even dares to allege against us.

The *Post*, in the style not entirely unknown hitherto to demagogue enterprise, appeals to the common prejudices, kept alive by such means, against the rich and against employers. We do not feel either under the obligation or the necessity of disowning the position which it gratuitously assigns to the COMMERCIAL, but we think that the organizations of labor might have a champion more acceptable to them than a journal that uniformly ignores all schedules of wages and fixes its own prices as it can with accidental employees as they turn up.

We shall now perhaps offend the *Post* again, when we say that the only thing it adduces as argument on the subject of wages as connected with the stoppage of the mills, proves exactly the opposite of what the *Post* intended to prove by it—so poorly does it understand both the subject it writes about and the nature of argument. We are not any body's organ, but it does not require us to be so, nor to have more than the average amount of sense, to know that when business men find their business is involving them in loss, they are very apt to diminish expenses or to stop work. The *Post*, we presume, practically in its own affairs, acts on this principle, even while it shows this terrible indignation at other people's doing it.

We take a just pride in having done something during our brief and commencing history for the furtherance of Pittsburgh interests and fame, in all departments of business and among all classes of the people. We are the organ of no party, sect or class. Can the Pittsburgh *Post* say the same? We are grateful for the appreciation of our patrons, and for the success which it has awarded to us. While this continues—and we fear not its discontinuance while we endeavor to deserve it—we cannot be either materially damaged or much disturbed by the exhibitions of jealousy and envy, on the part of others.

THE REAL POCAHONTAS.

It is really very hard to have our dreams of historical romance, one after another, dispelled by cruel investigators, who stick their noses into the past as remorselessly as a pig hunts for truffles, and fancy they present you with a delicious intellectual appetizer when, in point of fact, they only nauseate you with a disgustingly hard fact. Fancy the exquisite creature whose imaginary portrait adorns ornamental cigar boxes, and who is there represented as a beauteous maiden attired in the most elegant habiliments that can be spiritualized by the magic of art, out of the ordinary Indian dress into a ravishing something that is never seen now save in the ballet—fancy her, we say, being reduced to the unpleasant reality presented in the subjoined paragraph:

"An article on Captain John Smith, in the new number of the *North American Review*, undertakes to prove him to be a sort of Munchausenish adventurer, and produces testimony to show that his story of Pocahontas's interposing to save his life is a mere fiction. As to what sort of a creature Pocahontas was, the writer quotes the following from an old colonial ministry: 'Pocahontas, a well-featured but wanton young Indian, Powhatan's daughter, sometymes resorting to our fort, of the age then of eleven or twelve years, would get the boyes forth with her into the market place, and make them wheele, falling on their hands, turning up their heeles upwards, whome she would follow and wheele on herself, lasked as she was, all the fort over.'"

Horrible old colonial historian! Think of Pocahontas turning somersaults with a parcel of boys all over the market place! And in such a costume too!

GOVERNOR PARTON, of Alabama, appears to have a difficult task to perform. Though desiring the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, he feels the necessity of seeming to be opposed to its provisions. So while telling the people how bad the measure is he urges them to take it, for if they refuse, a Territorial government will be placed over them. In a recent speech at Huntsville, he said the South was as much in the power of Congress as LEE was in the clutches of GRANT, and it was their duty to surrender as LEE and JOHNSTON did. He furthermore declared that DAVIS should have given up the contest two years before he did, when he could have done so without dishonor, and have saved thousands of lives and vast sums of money. He warned the South against continuing the contest too long. Accept the Amendment, said he, and save yourselves from the still more exacting conditions which will result from rejection.

The speech of the Governor, which is at considerable length in this strain, appears not to have exerted much influence on the Southern people, who have made up their minds to take the Amendment under no circumstances.

STEPHENS, the fugitive Head Center of Fenianism, if he did not inaugurate a revolution in Ireland, put the English Government to a great deal of trouble and expense. In fact, it is seldom that a single individual has so thoroughly stirred up any Government, and the preparations made to put down the threatened rebellion is no mean tribute to the powers of Mr. STEPHENS, while on the part of England, they amount to a mortifying confession. He made the English Government place on the Irish coast thirty or forty vessels—iron-clad, gunboats and double-deckers, mounting from two to sixty guns each; besides several small picket or dispatch boats, each vessel having an extra compliment of marines. Coast towns were re-armed and garrisoned; and forces were introduced, besides into Ireland were introduced, besides into Ireland were introduced, besides fresh troops, twelve thousand extra policemen, admirably drilled, operating everywhere as minute men. The cost of these precautionary measures is estimated at not less than $5,000,000 a month. It is evident that the Government was satisfied that the threats of Mr. STEPHENS were backed by a state of things in Ireland, which rendered the tenure of its authority, without these accessories, exceedingly frail. In any view, the facts go far to show that Mr. STEPHENS, though he made some ridiculous promises, did not altogether count without his host.

THE idea of establishing an Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia is likely to be carried out, the initial sum of $100,000 having been raised. As much more will be required ultimately. The trustees confidently expect to raise all the money that will be needed. It is intended that the institution shall be an honor to the State.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of this and several other States, Inc. notice, declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. upon the stock of the Monongahela Division of its line. This line is being built and operated in divisions, by which the earnings of such sections as are completed, are divided among the stockholders whose money have been expended in the construction, and so fast as each additional section is completed, its stock is added to that entitled to receive dividends. The Atlantic Division, reaching to the seabeard, has been lately finished and put in operation. The next dividend will be consequently soon all the stock representing the money used in the construction of both the Monongahela and the Atlantic Divisions. The next section, which is now under construction, is the division from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and when it comes into the dividend drawing line so soon as completed. By this process, the money of stockholders is made to draw dividends with the least possible delay, without having to wait until the completion of the whole stretch of line. It is proper to say that the present dividend is the sixth consecutive one upon the Monongahela Division. We learn that the business of the company over its whole line, opened last month from Chicago to Boston, via Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, including Harrisburg and other intermediate towns, is quite as satisfactory as that of the Monongahela Valley Division.

High and Low Church in New York.

The High and Low church contest continues to be waged with vigor in the diocese of New York, though, of course, in a spirit of Christian charity and forbearance. The former party are trying to have Long Island erected into a separate diocese, and agitated the subject energetically at the meeting of the Convocation. On the first day of that meeting, we are informed, by the way, through the *New York Church Union*—organ of the Low party—that there was "a procession, a la Puseyite, headed by 'the Bishop of New York' and forty surpliced clergy, all chanting after the most approved Papal methods, as they entered the Church." We are also told by the same journal, that the Rector of "Trinity, after the introduction of the 'Processional Hymn,' with bowings and crossings before the altar, as another step toward Rome." The *Union* further insinuates the following piquant counsel or advice:

"It is said that $40,000 was offered by a certain, or it seems an uncertain individual, to endow the future diocese, if Dr. Hildeburn were made Bishop. Surely this question at least was settled, that, while thirty pieces of silver was the price of Judas, a million is not the price of a modern Bishop. Walpole said every man had his price."

There is an apparent flavor of ascerbity in the tone of this little paragraph; but let it be hoped no real malice, hatred or uncharitableness is felt on either side.

A Cloud of Witnesses.

The women of Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, have a summary way of dealing with the much vexed liquor question, and in July, 1861, they took the evil, so far as their own neighborhood was concerned, into their own hands, and made a general onslaught on all the taverns and saloons they could find, staving in the heads of barrels, bursting demi-johns, smashing bottles and playing the mischief with drinking stock generally. The whisky dealers combined to bring suit against these strong armed and indicted females for damages, and the trial is to come off in a few days at Hillsboro'. The most extensive preparations are being made to escort the ladies of Greenfield, seventy of whom have been subpœned as witnesses. Large wagons are to be in readiness to convey the whole company them to Hillsboro, where the Court will be in session on the 19th of this month. The ladies of Hillsboro are making the most ample preparations to receive them in a manner befitting and they are to be entertained by the ladies of that place. There is little chance of a jury returning verdicts against the husbands, so we need expend no sympathy on them. But think of the fashionable milliners of Greenfield. Their duty to keep silence with seventy female witnesses in Court, each with a body guard of local female friends! They deserve the heartfelt pity of all right minded people.

WONDERFUL and inscrutable are the causes that lead us to blindly follow in wake of an impalpable idea which we call Fashion. We learn once in a while to dress comfortably, do so to our own delight, for a few months, and then, for no apparent cause, go back to the most inconvenient and even painful garments that diabolical tailor or dress maker ever invented. So with other things. Modern furniture has approached the perfection of luxurious ease and elegance, yet we learn that among the prevailing tastes revived in Paris of late is that for ancient furniture, and the consequence is that, in order to satisfy the general demand, not only have the provinces and hidden recesses of old chateaux been ransacked for such, but regular manufacturers of new "old" furniture have sprung up, whose object is to reproduce as faithfully as possible the elaborate workmanship and often most uncomfortable shapes, of tables, seats, cabinets, etc., of the periods of Louis XIII, Louis XIV., and their successors.

THE delightful evidences of a return to loyal and fraternal feeling among our misguided Southern brethren are very reassuring. They multiply upon us in such examples as the following, taken from the Clarksville, Tenn., *Chronicle*:

"The feasts gotten up in honor of the vagabond Congressional Committee strolling through the South, and the ball ordered for the dance of true and uncontaminated Southern ers. We can see, in imagination, the expression of mingled sorrow and contempt portrayed upon the features of the martyr prisoner of Fortress Monroe, as he reads that his vilest enemies are feasted and honored in the city where the battles for freedom were fought, and where the battles for freedom were won by the men for whom he now suffers."

We don't know whether it is worth while mentioning; but the *Chronicle* is an ardent supporter of Andrew Johnson and his charming policy of reconstruction.

THEY have rather a singular way in the Grand Duchy of Baden, of keeping policemen out of mischief, on the principle we suppose of satan finding some mischief still for idle hands to do. A correspondent, who has been to the Carlsruhe theater, says:

"Observing two rows of officers just back of the orchestra, I was at a loss to know the reason of so extraordinary inducement for their attendance at the theater or opera, by taking pay for the same, but was soon enlightened on the succeeding evening from their salary. With nothing to do, this is supposed to be a prop to their virtue, so it keeps them out of beer-houses and worse places.

Suppose Mayor McCarthy tries the experiment. He could probably make some kind of satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Henderson.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—During the past week there has been issued from the Treasury Department $550 in National Bank currency, making the total amount paid up to this date $300,000,000. This is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $2,115,932, leaving our actual circulation at this date $298,009,969.

SECURITIES FOR CIRCULATION AND DEPOSITS.—The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National banks reported are as follows:

For circulating notes	$240,865,150
For deposits of public moneys	28,900,950
	$269,249,100

THE fashion for figured and brocaded silks, introduced by the Empress for the relief of the Lyons silk weavers, is becoming very general. These dresses are made with little trimming save buttons and fringes, and are very expensive. They are made in white and violet, violet and black, green and black.

A FRENCH newspaper offers to give annually, two hundred dollars, as a wedding portion, to the "prettiest and most virtuous girl" designated by its subscribers, and also to give ten dollars a month to each of them as give the first subscription of a dollar. And grandma! Does the wretch wish them to solve themselves for such a paltry sum as that?

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.—A third rail having been laid on the Great Western Railway of Canada, for the accommodation of the passenger of the New York Central, Michigan Central, and other Canada roads, through cars can be run direct from New York to the Mississippi by this route.

PIANO music is destined to witness a revolution, for which let us all give thanks. Rolled manuscript works for piano and voice are said to mark a perfect transformation in this school of music, and when they come out there will be little further use for the ricochetting Gottschalk, Welsh, *et al ouns genus*.

IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.—It is stated upon apparently good authority that Mr. Stanton has been subpœnaed to appear before the Committee on the Judiciary, to testify in reference to Mr. Ashley's impeachment charges against the President.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE.—It is stated that I. B. Gara, Esq., of Erie, formerly editor of the *Gazette* of that city, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, under Governor Geary.

TALKING about books, a New Bedford lady wrote to a Boston publishing house for a copy of "Geard, or Trust in God," and received the reply, "There was no Trust in God to be found in Boston."

PERSONAL.

—A young Italian boy, thirteen years of age, walked all the way to Detroit from Chatham, forty-five miles, and pawned his harp to see Ristori. He took lodgings for the night at the police station. A sweet and romantic dodge. We shall hear in a day or two how Ristori repurchased the harp, sent a thousand dollars to the boy's poor old mother, and had him provided for for life.

—Charles Dickens has begun public readings of "Harlow Brothers" and the "Boy at Mugby," in the city of Leeds. The London journals report that "Mugby Junction" has had a sale of two hundred and fifty thousand copies. And the London *Journal*, a paper of the *Ledger* class, sells half a million every week.

—Dr. Cumming, the millenial nuisance, has just leased a new house for ten years, and fixes the date of the grand winding up at some time this year. Yes, and he took a lease of the ground on which his chapel stands for ninety-nine years in the spring of 1863.

—Longfellow will publish his translation of Dante during the present year. Tempting morsels of it have already appeared in the Atlantic Monthly.

—Carl Formes is coming back to this country. We thought he would. He isn't going to sing any more, however, but try his fortune simply as an actor. Snuff and tobacco have got into his vocal organs and so choked them up as to render any reliance upon them out of the question.

—M. Lamartine is round again with his hat in his hand. What an inveterate beggar he is. He has made half a dozen fortunes by charlatanism and now tries to make another by calling.

—The only beverage at General Grant's reception last week was iced lemonade. He won't have such a crowd at his house next time.

—The Italian patriot, Mazzini, contributes a political article to the next Atlantic Monthly.

—A newspaper correspondent, writing from Avignon, thus describes John Stuart Mill, on whom he called while there. He says: "We were received courteously, informally, and we held a free and interesting interview; talked on all the great questions concerning our country, and many discussed in his writings. My friend was ever pleased with him, and as a polished man he came full up to my previous expectations. His personal appearance is agreeable, retiring manners, affable and 'easy' tailor; though he talks carefully. He told us to look at Avignon, that there was not anything like it in Europe."

—One of the secrets of the long life and vitality of public statesmen is that at every opportunity they go to such places and, literally, *recreate* themselves. When a man goes into politics here he does it like a man rolling instead of wading down stairs. He goes down quickly, but has no sapping places to rest.

—The veritable Sterling Price, who issued a proclamation about the time of the siege of Lexington, in which he told his ragamuffins that there were two hundred millions of dollars in St. Louis which properly belonged to them, arrived at St. Louis from Mexico, on Monday evening, and stopped at the Southern Hotel, where he is the guest of the proprietors, and has literally been overrun ever since by the old friends, who went on "the other side" with men, who used to tremble for the safety of their lives and property at the bare mention of his name.

—"The Emperor and Empress," says a Paris letter, "drove out Christmas afternoon in an open carriage and four, with outriders, and were well received everywhere, and the Empress did not look so terribly disappointed about Rome. She appeared in the best possible humor, and returned the salutation of the crowds within thronged the streets as she alone knows how. La! how nice!

—Opera management is a precarious business. Grau has given up the business altogether; so has Maurice Strakosch; so has Ullman. Maretzek holds on but don't dare to go a great ways from New York, and Max Strakosch will let go his present engagement at Mobile on the 15th inst., when his contract is are up.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson is reading the proofs of a new volume of poems, and Robert Browning is at work upon a poem of several thousand lines, the theme of which is an old Italian legend, that Henry Giles, the lecturer and essayist, who in days past has charmed so many audiences, is a hopeless invalid and in reduced circumstances.

—The son of the French Ambassador at Florence and the nephew of the Marquis de Lavalette have entered the Italian army, in which are serving as officers and privates members of the best families in France. The Popes is tranquil at Rome—even the ex-King of Naples does not think of leaving. This is intended to indicate that the Holy Father's temporal affairs are not in such a desperate condition after all. And then that going into the ornamental Zouaves is so thoroughly Frenchy.

—James Farnham's sister was married, in Williamsburg, New York, one night last week, during the festivities James asked a lady to dance with him. She refused, and next morning he blew out his brains.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* and the Saturday *Review* are very severe on Longfellow's last volume. The *Gazette* says: "They are musical; they are many; they have a certain air of refinement and slightly melancholy meditation; they all smell of morocco leather; and there are not five separate fundamental ideas in the whole batch; they read pleasantly aloud, and besides that there really is a spirit of poetry in them. They seem somehow to be written in a minor key, and have the emotional effect which even downright nonsense produces when uttered from the pulpit in that tone. And it says—in full first out of all—that "Excelsior is Tupperish!"

The Saturday *Review*, which is nothing if not very severely critical, says: "Among the ranks of impassioned poets, Mr. Longfellow occupies a very low place indeed, or rather he has no place at all among them. He must be classified with the large band of writers who, without rising to genuine passion or the highest emotion of any kind, are distinguished by a good deal of tender feeling of inferior strength."

—Here is a graphic, yet not altogether flattering portraiture of Mr. Ashley, member of Congress from Ohio. He is described as a veritable Falstaff in physique, and modern Brummell as to pride of person. To lead in the line of impeachment, is an after thought, gathered, however, from the fact that Mr. Ashley is growing so, because it promises notoriety to the name of Ashley. According to Lanman's Dictionary of Congress, Ashley was an adventurer at the early age of fifteen—was a boat hand on the Ohio and Mississippi, and was subsequently discharged from a printing office. After which he tried the study of law, only to turn his attention at a later day, to the trade of boatbuilding. Mr. Ashley's diversity of temper soon led him to attempt in Toledo, Ohio, the business of selling drugs and putting up prescriptions "at all hours of the night." How long he would have remained constant to his mortar and pestle, it is impossible to say, for a sympathetic public elected him to Congress while he was yet serving a term as an apprentice of making pills. In *personnel*, Ashley would be an inoffensive fellow, if it were not for his inordinate vanity. He is a loosely built man, with a tremendous shock of bushy hair, which it is his utmost pride to keep unkempt and so depending over the forehead, that it looks like a frowzy avalanche, threatening to engulf the eyes. For the ladies gallerie he has even more of "sheep's glances" than Mr. Sumner.

—A memorial from the Christian ladies of Syria, praying assistance in sustaining the Candian insurrection against Turkish oppression, is in circulation. We cannot give a list of all the names subscribed, but select a few of the more simple and euphonious. Take for instance these:

Helena D. Pappadaki,
Calliope Caraglanaki,
Athena Charatzi,
Penelope L. Konogphapoulou,
Zoe A. Oikonomou,
Aspasia Demoulitsa,
Hypatia N. Zygomala,
Euphrosyne S. Domianou,
Enterpe Spilyvi,
Charitie Gaitzy,
Erato G. Litsika,
Joanna Telton,
Urania D. Augerinou,
Cleopatra D. Anastasladou,
Kalisa Palaiologou,
Chrysie I. Venezes,
Polyxena C. Pappagiannopoulou,
Anthanasia An. Sourmeli,
Polybymnia D. Psaltogiou, and others.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. C. P. Raill, No. 72 Beaver street, New York, or Mr. John McMullen, No. 900 Broadway, New York.

—Had Ira Aldridge remained in America, amid the cruelties of old social customs, he would have probably remained a coach black and $500 per night would be his chance: and see what he has become—not only very rich, a man of rank, title and high consideration, but as refined and elegant a gentleman as walks in Piccadilly or drives in Hyde Park. He is a poet, a painter, has the thick lip, the flat nose, and the curly hair. Give the whole race the same open, untrammelled field in America which Ira Aldridge has had in Europe, and who shall say that they will not prove their fitness for every utility and for every duty?

—A very incorrect personal paragraph about Parepa is afloat. In the first place she is not going to get married again shortly. In the second she has no child. In the third she is not the widow of an Italian, but of a Canadian, and have comparatively little to do but to commiserate the good work. *They command the position.* Her cousin of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman, working harmoniously, have now sealed and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The overthrow of the rebellion has changed the whole system of Southern society, and proportionately affected other portions of the nation. Demanding the enlightenment of millions, long benighted, it forced upon the North and West the consideration of a more perfect and pervading educational policy.

Much as we have boasted, and have reason to boast, of our common schools, we cannot deny, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the provisions for the education of the Southern people of all classes, that we have not yet reached the point of the ideal one, or simulate the other. The recent convention of County School Superintendents of Pennsylvania brought out facts, startling facts, which deserve the attention of the people and their representatives. The fact of there being 30,000 children in the movements of Pennsylvania's State Capital, who are growing up in ignorance, is one that should be duly considered, for on the proper training of these depends the future prosperity of the State. Not only does moral and political economy require that this evil should be remedied, but the principles of humanity demand it. Children are not responsible for the ignorance of their parents, and it is the duty of the State to see that they are not deprived of the means of education, because of the neglect of those who should have provided for it.

The importance of common schools, in a republican government, can never be fully estimated. Furthermore, it is the highest public duty. To permit them to remain in ignorance is inexcusable. Every failing, therefore, should be encouraged that tends to build up, strengthen and elevate our State on the true foundation of the education of the people. Every interest and industrial pursuit will be aided and promoted by its operation, and the man who is educated is improved in usefulness in proportion as he is skilled in labor, or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the Union, even of free schools, ever rebelled against its government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard in the great cause of education. She should remember that as she has been the mother of States, she should also be the nurser of States. The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community and its better moral feelings to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intelligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher, and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest.

THE STATE MILITARY.

Nothing, after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a State than a thoroughly military system. The fathers of the Republic acted upon this principle when, having implored war in time of peace, embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Washington, however, was only partially appreciated. Our confidence in our institutions was based upon the time-honored principle of peace, and the fearful consequences which resulted from any quarter, much less from those who had been the "spoiled children" of the government, in the power believed to be in the militia, were not realized until the rebellion was threatened. The first clash of arms found us equally undisciplined and unorganized, and we have experienced that the country which has the great slave conspiracy had not only strengthened its resources by the strong ships, guns and munitions of the government, and how thoroughly instructing its army in the science of war, but had, in addition, the prestige of power, and the prompt payment of taxes, the ready acquiescence in the shaping of loans to its strength, and the world at large looking on with admiration, while it destroyed that body of country which should have been loyal, by a powerful military organization.

Without dwelling upon this evidence, there have been exhibited the valuable and splendid qualities of the American soldier in the general debate, there has also been shown the necessity for military skill, and that knowledge of, and familiarity with the science of war, is essentially necessary in their prompt and effective use. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we have, in one particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent the evils which have arisen from the want of a well disciplined force, prepared to act with promptness and vigor on any emergency, nor shall we, as we have done, suffer the blood to run so low on our warlike energies may be required in the future.

HOME RESOURCES AND HOME LABOR.

In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumph to our arms, been so fully and conspicuously illustrative and demonstrative of the fact that we are not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but what is equally as grievous, are independent of foreign aid for our own resources.

At the time the rebellion was precipitated upon us the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the produce of the country was compelled to find an outlet for its surplus through Canada. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic manufactures were scarcely thought of. The disaffection of the most important railroads in the country led to, and long remained at, an average price of less than 70 per cent. of the full premium value to the Union became manifest, and the necessity of self reliance was painfully present as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile marine by the depredations of the armed vessels of the rebels, the American people began in practice upon the maxims of self-reliance and self dependence. Our people, therefore, if not absolutely impoverished and almost bankrupt, were in the condition of a people disemployed labor and idle capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion, with a result unparalleled in the history of the world. Instead of being compelled to rely upon foreign countries for the supply of the necessaries of life, we found that our own resources were adequate to the demand, and that the country was overflowing with the means of supply. Our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing interests, let us say in truth, should be our constant study to devise and execute means tending to their highest development.

Why, then, should not the wisdom of government, in making a revenue system for the peace, aid at once legislate for the manifest good of the people? Why permit our manufacturers to be taxed that they may live?

The government of Great Britain has by her protective system, "piled duty upon duty," for more than one hundred and fifty years, and hence upon protection is founded her manufacturing supremacy. It is the true principle to this country, and for soldier purposes, exclusive of the revenue, should secure the power and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the increase of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860 as if for preparing for the very work which most of our statesmen were then deprecating actions to postpone, adopted a resolution, "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the principle of uniform should no longer be compelled to submit to the fluctuations of foreign trade and demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power around it no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the wealth which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the wealth which daily took the form of labor power should remain to be a mere support for foreign idle; that the power which lay then petrified in the fields and in the forests of the States, should be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, and be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, natural and moral, must and should be at once developed. This was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution. It then and there adopted, as the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill tariff, on the memorable second of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law, indeed as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country that the property of the loyal States would title deed forth their claim to the pride and the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appalling, that statesmen contemplated it with a shudder and a shrug, and the moralist with shame. To day these four millions of people, once the slaves of men, having intermediately proved their immunity towards their oppressors, their fidelity and their valor by its attendant honors, are peacefully incorporated into the body politic, and the world is preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States, notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after a terrible rebellion, but freely admits that if the South had manufactories their own fabrics, on their own plantations, and cultivated skilled labor in their own great cities, they would have been able to prolong their conflict with the Government, and now to enjoy substantial, instead of artificial prosperity, they must invoke the very agencies by the aid of which so long and so fearfully the Lords need not be multiplied upon this important theme, either to make my own position stronger, or to impress upon the people the value of adhering to a system which has proved itself worthy of our continued support, and of the imitation of its former opponents.

The exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is not only full and explicit, but most gratifying prospects of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging, for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction of taxation will, by our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the pathway of duty.

Among the prospective and important obligations required of those in official positions, is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be applied where its burdens may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be strictly husbanded, and the strictest economy practiced, so that the credit of the State may be maintained on a firm and enduring basis, and the debt, already large, may be liquidated, until its final extinguishment. Unnecessary delay would, in my opinion, be incompatable with our true interests.

That these expectations are capable of speedy and certain consummation, has already been demonstrated. The public improvements, the cause of our heavy debt, which seemed to be an incubus upon the prosperity of the State, so long as they were managed by her agents, have been sold; the tax on real estate has been abolished, and considerable reduction effected has been made on the State debt.

This important branch of the administration shall receive my constant and zealous attention.

The general and essential principles of law and liberty, declared in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, shall be scrupulously guarded, and it will be my highest ambition to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument. Care shall be taken that the laws be faithfully executed," and the decisions of the courts respected and enforced, within their authorized jurisdiction. Influenced only by considerations for the public welfare, it is my positive duty to see that justice is equally administered. That merciful provision, the *pardoning power*, conferred upon the Executive by the Constitution, alone that any errors of criminal jurisprudence, and securing justice, shall not be perverted to the indiscriminate protection of those who may be justly sentenced to bear penalties for infractions of the laws made for the security and protection of society. Those "cruelly" or "excessively" punished, or erroneously convicted, are alone entitled to its merciful protection, and only such should expect its exercise in their behalf.

Whenever the people deem it expedient or necessary, from actual experience, to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is their undoubted right to do so, according to the mode prescribed within itself. I here repeat, what I have said elsewhere, that "so long as the people feel that the power to alter or change the character of the government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with a sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within the true hands a remedy for every political evil, a corrective for every governmental abuse and usurpation."

THE NATIONAL SITUATION.

We are confessedly in a transition state. It is manifest how prejudice has perished in the furnace of war, and now, from the very ashes of old hatreds and old parties, the truth is purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and Congress has been characterized by unthinking partisanship in the same suffrages, a contest so strange to our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution, has only served to develop the patriotism and virtue of our people, and to strengthen them for future conflicts. That contest is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and moral, of the patriotic millions, are simply pausing before they perfect the work of reconstruction. Twenty-six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been strengthened in the saving. The unreconstructed, still disaffected and still defiant, seem to be providentially delaying their return to the Union, so that when they re-enter upon its privileges and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfill the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to all rebellions, and especially to ourselves.

Until slavery is fully understand the value of Republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties, and it was only when trembling before way the mask, that we saw the hideous features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who have been liberated, we should remember that even in a Republican government in the ten States that began and carried on the war? There is not, in fact, a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so ordinarily trampled under foot, as in unequalled and rich New England, and brought into full submission to the government of the United States during the late rebellion. Not the disease has suggested its Providential cure.

The abhorrent doctrine, that defeated treason on all and every battle field, has been practically put into execution to yet stronger privileges, because of its guilty failure, seems to have been listened to and adopted, as the true one for the confirming doctrine, that a million, having conquered treason, is but a feeble people indeed, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all that the victors may exact.

The visitors of the most solemn obligations, have proved themselves false and recreant, in the annals of time, the murderers of our brave soldiers on fields of battle, and in fraudulent prisons, and the assassins of our noble martyr, *shall not* reappear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation, or to share in its power. States should not be admitted to their former privileges and to the General Government, while they continue to impose the same disabilities.

To this end, I have heretofore stated the heartfelt sympathies and overwhelming suffrages of the people have been generously given. Long have they been patient, and magnanimously waited.—Well done, good and faithful people of the country. Your representatives in Congress are your present interests and future welfare need. In its firmness and courage the whole country has confidence. Conservatism is benevolently involved. That this firmness and courage will be exercised, in the controlling majorities in the legislation and policy of the country, I entertain no doubt, even more radical and decisive, if necessary than those of the past. I entertain no doubt, that the representatives will meet the public approval. And I now well said, that while Pennsylvania will confide in the action of her delegation, it will also sustain it with her entire influence and power.

And in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of my responsibilities with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality, I shall confidently look for the generous charity and treated with the gentleness of magnanimous forgiveness.

And now, fellow citizens, our intercourse with my fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives will be at an end. I conclude, that our duties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and faithfully discharged. Our intercourse was of the kindest character, and we are with distinctive duties, wear nevertheless parts of one organized and well regulated system, and I trust every person will discharge the interests of the State will probably be promoted by the harmony that will exist between us. To promote the welfare of every citizen, mere party differences should not be allowed to interfere with the performance of a quiet, judicious and comprehensive public policy.

I close with the name of Washington, equally distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, who gave utterance to the declaration, "that the principles and maxims of free governments be respected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right" and Person who asserted that "morality is morally wrong, cannot be politically right." These utterances exhibit the wisdom of a sagacious, patriotic and comprehensive public policy.

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Let us, fellow citizens, adhere to these principles which should permeate and control all governments. Let us, fellow citizens, adhere to these principles, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the individual citizen of our State, and of the nation, with a rampart of truth that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpation, and the assaults of the villanous and legislations of all coming time.

Cheese as Food.

Cheese, we think, in this country, is rather consumed as an appetizer than as a substantial article of food. But it can be shown that as an article of food, at present prices, it is as cheap or cheaper than meat, and more nutritious. It may soon be a different position on the table. Compare it with butter. Butter cost is now, and upon the average twice as much as cheese; but good cheese costs of one-half butter. Suppose we include in the cost of butter the cost of bread, if we consume twice as much of the former, we get for a low price of the latter, and a large proportion of the elements of fat and brain producing food to boot, and all for the same money. Again, we have to make a considerable consideration of every tea table in the land. Compare it with butter's meat. A pound of cheese is about the same as a pound of beef, and, say one-fourth more than a pound of sirloin steak, and is just right dry to aid us in assimilating their relative merits.

Now cease, a few weeks old, consists of—Water, 45.56 per cent.; casein, 36.84; ash, 5.73; total, 100. Beef—Blood-albumen, 8; parts in 100; fat, 8; bone 10; tissue, 34; water, 45.56; total, 100. Cheese—Parts in 100, soluble matter, 3 to 7, fiber, with cells and fat, 93 to 97; total, 100. Beef—Soluble matter, fibres, &c., are equivalent to the casein in cheese; probably neither, if as rich. Beef is the best brain producer. We use the modern language of science, no richer in animal fat than cheese, probably not so

The Daily Commercial

WEIGHING THE BABY.

How many pounds does the baby weigh—
Baby who came but a month ago?
How many pounds from the cradle one curl,
To the rosy pilot of the restless toe?

Grandfather ties the kerchief a knot,
Two dexterous guides the swinging weight,
And carefully over his glasses peers
To read the record; "Sixty eight."

Softly the scales go around:
The mother laughs as the baby grins;
The fairy nurse mother sings the words,
While a grandchild shouts like the golden curls.

And she plights she the precious thing
Nor lies a clue will in a prayer,
Mutters regretfully, "Little one,
Grandfather did not weigh you fair."

Nobody weighed the baby's smile,
Or the love that came with the helpless one,
Nobody weighed the threads of care
From which a woman's life is spun.

No index tells the mighty worth
Of little baby's first breath,
And it unending metronome,
Patient and faithful until death.

Nobody weighed the baby soul
For here on earth no weight there be
That could avail, God only knows
Its value to eternity.

Only eight pounds to hold a soul
That needs no weight at all yet wing
Soul shall be in the great unite,
Within—so frail and small a thing!

Oh! mother, laugh your merry note;
Be gay and glad, but don't forget
From baby's eyes look out a soul
That claims a home in Eden yet.

KYMRI LYNN.

THE BURGLAR'S BRIDE.

AN OLD MAID'S STORY.

I am old now. The gray indications of age surmount my wrinkled brow and deprecipit form. At times I am peevish and fretful, bewailing my lot, and wishing that my days were ended; then a sweet reminiscence of the past sweeps over me, and inspires me with reverence. Though I am an old maid, there are things connected with my life which afford me pleasure to contemplate.

At the age of eighteen I was left an orphan. My mother died when I was quite young; my poor father lingered a few short years, then, like the fragile flower, withered and died. Falling heir to my father's immense fortune, I was flattered, courted, and admired, by people of the world—not for myself alone, but for my wealth. Well I knew that if I were destitute of that which has power to attract thousands my friends would be few. I soon became restless, weary, and tired of those empty flatteries.

At length the tortured brain hit upon a wild scheme which I determined to carry out, spite the expections of my maid.

Anastase, my waiting maid, had relatives residing in a proportionately large village some six miles from W——, and there determined to execute my project. It was a radiantly beautiful morning in the month of May. The sweet carol of the birds, and the delicious perfume of the flowers, seemed to add a balm to my aching heart, and revive my drooping spirit. I was not a philanthropist; but on that beautiful morning I felt that there were others beside myself, and that the Creator had not designed this terrestial universe for me alone to enjoy. All I now desired was a true and trusting friend, one whom I could love, and whose faithfulness the adversities of life could not shake.

My maid and I stood upon the portico, literally surrounded by trunks, boxes and bundles, impatiently awaiting the arrival of the rustic, lumbering stage coach. I was completely metamorphosed, having substituted the plain, comely traveling dress for my usually rich apparel. No jewelry adorned my person; it was my object to appear as one in ordinary circumstances. At an abrupt curve in the road a cloud of dust revealed to my anxious eyes the wished-for conveyance. With the aid of the porter and coachman, our trunks, etc., were deposited on the top, and, with a brief farewell to those at the house, we were rolling toward our new home.

This caprice of mine was, indeed, remarkably novel. I, the wealthy Anna D'Haven, daughter and heir of Captain D'Haven, U. S. N., riding in a country stage coach; destination—an old farm-house, where, in order to find some one to love me, independent of gold as a dowry, I had assumed a fictitious name and become a plain country lass. What would some of my aristocratic friends say? First, the old time worn church, then a cluster of freshly-painted comfortable cottages revealed our wished-for destination. It was the "dawn of a new era" to me.

"Miss Howard, I believe?" said a portly old gentleman, advancing to where my maid and I stood.

It was Anastase's uncle. He had come to meet us, with the wagon.

"I am sir," I answered, slightly bowing, and, as I gazed upon his round, genial face, a feeling of friendship was awakened in my bosom, which I had never before experienced.

I cannot describe my state of mind as I rode through that country village. I was almost tempted to forego my original intention. How humiliating it would be, were it made public, I thought. My name would be a by word to gossips. My revery was brought to a close by a termination of our journey.

"This, then, is to be my temporary home," said I, looking at the old, antique looking house looming up from among large and shady willows.

I was introduced to the inmates, and then Mrs. Williams (a kind genial matron of two score and ten—one whom I shall always remember with a feeling akin to love) accompanied me to my room. After expressing many wishes and apologies, she said:

"My dear Anna—for such I must call you—you must make yourself perfectly at home. Our mode of living is not grand, but we will do all in our power to make you comfortable."

"Thank you," I replied: "I shall endeavor to do so. I am perfectly entranced with your rural home. It is so different from what I pictured it. Everything is so quiet—so inviting."

I had been in my new home two months—months of bliss to me—and what changes were wrought in those two months? I met him—Eugene St. Clair. Tall, dark, and handsome. I fail to describe him. He remains an incognito to this day. He seemed cool and distant to all but me. I met him, and loved him—loved him as mortal seldom loves. One night, as we stood upon the lawn facing the lake, the crescent moon shone full upon us, and nothing disturbed the stillness but the gentle rippling of the water. His hat he held in one hand, the other clasped mine. He was gazing dreamingly into my eyes. I could not speak. I was silently happy.

"Anna," he said, in his low, harmonious voice, which sounded like music to my ear—"Anna, will you be my wife? will you link your destiny with that of a gambler?"

"A gambler!" I gasped, disengaging myself from him, and gazing with terror into his pallid face.

"A gambler I have been but I have renounced that hellish life. I mean to reform, to make myself worthy of the name I bear; and all for you, because I love you. It was not my choice Heaven knows 'twas not! I was driven to it. I was a spendthrift; I became dissipated, reckless. My father thrice threatened to discard me. I did not heed his threat. I became involved in debt; appealed to my father, promising to reform, but he ordered me from the house. There was only one resource left, and that I adopted, I became a gambler."

He buried his head in his hands and wept. I could not articulate a word. I seemed petrified. Objects began to grow dim around me. I staggered and would have fallen had he not caught me in his arms. I left the spot the affianced bride of Eugene St. Claire.

I was happy and sorrowful alternately; happy in the belief that Eugene loved me, yet apprehensive of my future.

We were to be married in three weeks. I did not know his reason for a hasty, quiet marriage. I did not inquire. Whatever Eugene desired, I willingly assented to, had implicit faith in his love.

"Anna, I am compelled to leave you for short time. I have important business of vital importance—which I must immediately transact; but I shall not be long absent."

I felt piqued at his not telling me the nature of his business; but with a single smile I bade him God-speed. He lifted my hand to his lips, and passionately imprinted kisses upon it.

As his form passed from view, there came a thought into my frivolous mind—I thought which was destined to blast my bright hopes and visions. I asked myself, why not start for home, and write to Eugene, asking him to join me. It would be such a surprise—such a pleasant surprise—to see him enter my mansion—there in bewilderment, and gaze upon his wealthy affianced with wonder. I thought would be delightful. Accordingly I ordered my trunks to be packed, so as to be able to start on the the morrow.

"Mrs. Williams, this evening will terminate my stay under your hospitable roof; an occurrence which I regret most exceedingly. I shall always remember the happy days I have spent here, and with tears recall those bright faces at the old maine farm-house."

We were sitting on the porch, enjoying the refreshing breeze from the lake. I noticed the crest fallen look on their faces as I spoke of departing. I, too, experienced a poignant pang of regret at leaving such kind and sympathizing friends. The kind old lady turned her beaming face full upon me, and in a voice husky with emotion, said:

"Anna, I takes as much interest in your welfare as I would in my child's. What I tell you is for your own good; you must take no offense. We are about to part—your path leads one way—mine, another; perhaps we shall never meet again, in this world. If we should not, remember what I tell you. You are about to connect yourself to a man of the world, a man who, I have no doubt, loves you; but whose reputation is so very bad, was at one time reckless—dissipated, and even now reported to have been a—a gambler."

"I learned that from his own lips," I returned, rather haughtily.

"Yes, my child; but you do not know he danger into which you are precipitating yourself. I would like to warn you before 'tis too late; but—"

"Heaven and earth could not move me in my resolve. I have as much faith in that man as I had in my father; and were he to prove false, I would not condemn, but pity him."

She made no answer.

But that evening, as I bade her "good night," she fondly drew me to her, and fervently pronounced a blessing.

The morning dawned radiant and beautiful. Mrs. Williams greeted me with a merry "good morning," inquired after my health, and invited me to partake of a frugal meal she had prepared for me. Then came the final leave-taking, and in a short time I was on my homeward journey.

I found everything as I had left it at home. The servants were somewhat surprised at my unlooked for arrival. I left Anastase to make all explanations, and sought my room. I immediately changed my dusty garments for more suitable apparel, and proceeded to write to my future husband. In it I stated that I wished to see him concerning material matters—gave him the necessary directions—wrote his address on the envelope, and placed the note in my writing-desk, intending to send it on the morrow. It had again become cloudy, and toward evening the rain descended in torrents. The hoarse rain descended in torrents. The hoarse roaring of the thunder, and the dull pattering of the rain, did not sound discordant to my ear. I liked it. It agreed with my turbulent state of mind.

I had just finished a book in which I was deeply interested. The clock tolled the hour of eleven. I started, rubbed my eyes, and threw my book on the table. Time flies on rapid wings, I thought, and made preparations to retire. I lay listening to the rain falling against my window, thinking of my all absorbing and only love—thinking of the time when he would place his arms about me, and call me his little wife. And I, too, was performing a good action. I was rescuing from the jaws of an untimely grave—from the yawning gulf of perpetual perdition, one of God's creatures—one for whom I would willingly have sacrificed my life. The clock struck twelve. I turned myself on my pillow, and tried to compose my mind for sleep. I had sunk into a sweet dreamy slumber, when I was awakened by a slight noise in the direction of the window. A noise too loud to be caused by the rain, and too low, I thought, to be made by a human being. I raised myself in bed, and peered through the darkness. The light which I generally kept burning flickered dimly, casting vague shadows here and there.

Intent on learning the cause of the noise which disturbed me, I quickly arose and approached the window. At that instant a vivid flash of lightning illuminated the room, and revealed to me the window partly raised. For a moment I stood irresolute, caused by the reflection that, perhaps, burglars had attempted to gain an entrance to the house. The raised window convinced me that burglars were present, for I had securely closed it before retiring. Before his death, my father had presented me with a small pistol, and this weapon I always kept under my pillow. In an instant more I was by the bedside, and had the pistol in my hand. I gazed again through the window, but oh, horror! before it stood a man, masked, and holding in his hand a large polgnard.

I tried to cry out, but my voice failed me. The next instant I was rudely seized by the throat, and a hoarse voice hissed in my ear:

"One word, and you die!"

I was frantic with fear. I clenched my pistol, leveled and fired. His hold relaxed, he staggered, and fell. I tore the mask from his face. A flash of lightning revealed the features of Eugene St. Claire. The clock tolled one.

My story is told. I feel relieved of a heavy burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are dead, and I occupy the old stone farm house. There, near the grave of Eugene, I pass my days. He tried to rob me of Anna D'Haven, to marry the poor Anna Howard. It was his mistake—my folly.

Weather Wisdom.

[From the London Review.]

Change of weather may be foreseen, often by long intervals, by other aids far more efficacious than those of the moon, or of weather cycles; by the moon's changes rivalry even may be established with the meteorologists of Whitehall. The apparatus required may, with the exception of a barometer and the clouds, be all found in the animal kingdom, a careful observation of the habits of some of the denizens of which is the sure road to successful weather wisdom. There seems to be a sensibility to atmospheric change in the lower orders of creation which answers them as instincts, and directly gives them information which man only arrives at by the longer road of reason. The scent of the hound is an instance of a delicate sense, which we cannot form an idea of, though it may help us to conceive the possibility of "pigs seeing the wind," or of horses and cattle "sniffing a distant storm." A sow carrying a straw in her mouth to make her a bed is as secure an indication of coming foul weather as any the barometer can give; and when puss turns her tail to the fire, and in that position commences to wash her face, it is said the same event is predicted. It is as true of the lower class of domestic affairs, that when the hen crows a change for the worse is at hand; and, as to the lord of the poultry-yard, we have the old saying, that

"If the cock crows going to bed,
He'll surely rise with a watery head."

Robin Redbreast singing in the midst of a rain on the top twig of a tree is an infallible index of a beneficial change to fair for a few days at least; and the screech of the owl under similar circumstances is said to have the same meaning, though the peacock's screech at all times denote ungenial weather. Frogs also furnish their signs, becoming brown on the approach of rain, but remaining green so long as it is absent. There is a curious weather glass made in Germany, the materials entering into the composition of which are two frogs, two small ladders, and a cylindrical vessel of water. Frogs and ladders being dry put into the water, if the froggies climb their ladders and look over the vessel's side, foul weather is at hand; if they remain below, the sky will continue nice. Leeches in water furnish similar indications; but spiders and snails are the most remarkable of all the weather prophets; when the former make their webs at night, the morning is sure to be fine; if they make them in the morning, the coming day may be relied on for a drive or walk. Hence the saying:

"When you see the gossamer flying,
Be sure the air is drying."

An instance is on record of a French officer, confined in a prison in Utrecht during the wars of the French Revolution, having so closely and accurately observed the habits of some spiders that were his sole companions, that he was able, by their movements, to foretell a frost fourteen days before it came, and thereby turn the certain defeat of the French army into a glorious victory. But snails are remarkable weather indicators. Like frogs, their colors change on the approach of rain, and some species indicate rain as much as ten days before, by tubercles, which appear on their bodies, and seem intended for the purpose of imbibing the approaching moisture. As a general rule, these creatures, according to their habits, two or three days before rain, may be seen climbing the trunks of trees, or seeking shelter under leaves, or making their way to open places. We thus see that by a careful assortment of spiders, snails, frogs and leeches, and a few domestic animals, combined with a good barometer, and accurate observation of the language of the clouds, and the song and cries of birds, any person may easily become a weather prophet of no mean practical wisdom. But how shall we account for the more distant foresight of weather which some animals have? What teaches the bees to kill their drones early if a wet summer be coming, or the swallow to forsake their marshes if it is to be dry? By what vision does the swallow know the approach of a fine summer, and, consequently, set forth early on his migration to northern regions? By what foreknowledge is the worm led to burrow deep into the earth if the winter is to be cold? In all these cases there is a distant foresight, for action is taken a month, at least, before the anticipated foul or fair weather can come. Reason cannot form the mystery; it has to confess itself baffled and excelled by the light enjoyed by insect, bird, and brute.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

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Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oc2-ym Pa.Tb.S

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Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & Co., Philadelphia.

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ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

MERCANT

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Vigilant Fire Company—The New Steamer.

The Vigilant Fire Company of this city, one of our most efficient fire organizations, has entered into a contract with the Amoskeag Works, of Manchester, N. H., to furnish them one of their second class double plunger engines, to supercede the heavy first class machine which has been in use for the past three years. The pumps and the boiler of the new engine will be upon the same plan as those used in the present one. The only substantial difference consisting in the general reduction of the size of the working parts of the machine, so as to give an engine of less weight, but still preserving all its advantages and good qualities. It will be hung upon elliptical springs, both forward and rear, and have two double acting plunger pumps, lined with brass, two inches in diameter and eight inch stroke, with rubber valves and brass valve seats. It will also have two steam cylinders, six and seven-eighths inches in diameter, with eight inch stroke, working upon the same piston rods with the pumps. The new engine can be handled with as much ease as any of the second class build, and will possess sufficient power for all practical purposes. Its external appearance will differ somewhat from the other steamers, and as it is susceptible of more ornamentation, the company intend to have it finished in magnificent style. The fact that the lamp to be placed on the air chamber will be manufactured to order by a New York firm, at a cost of five hundred dollars, will give an idea of the contemplated elegance of the machine. The new steamer will be completed and ready for service about the first of March.

An impression appears to prevail that the company has arranged with the Amoskeag Works to take the steamer at present in use in part payment for the new one. This is not the case, as the Works do not purchase old machines, except at the price of the material, and the company does not intend to dispose of their steamer upon such terms. When the new engine arrives and is placed in good working order the present one will be offered for sale, at a price that will probably cover four-fifths the cost of the change.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Mellon.

The case of Michael Sullivan, indicted for committing an indecent assault upon Maggie Mitchell, was continued yesterday morning, and the jury retired. A verdict has not yet been rendered.

John Hughes was tried and acquitted on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Patrick Dean.

Thomas Lawrence, a resident of Versailles township was tried on a charge of selling liquor without license. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Robert Mahoney, a colored man, indicted for the murder of James McCutcheon, at Sharpsburg, on the sixth of September, was also brought into Court, but after he had been arraigned and plead not guilty the trial was postponed until Thursday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

John Nance vs. Schaub, McDonald & Co. The plaintiff in this case alleged that the defendants, who own a large planing mill in Allegheny, were indebted to him $500 for lumber which they had purchased from him. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim, with interest.

Thomas Kerr vs. Elizabeth McCormick, et al., heirs of the late Joseph Kerr. Action in ejectment for eighteen acres of land in Baldwin township. On trial.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The following decisions have just been rendered by the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia:

Fenton Torrence vs. Hitchman Torrence. Error to Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Opinion by Agnew, J. Judgment affirmed.

James Millinger, Garnishee of Charles Gearing, vs. Andrew Hay. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Hughes's appeal from decree of Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, in accounts of George Freyman, guardian. Opinion by Read, J. Decree of Orphans' Court reversed and report of auditor confirmed, except in last quarter's rent of brewery lands, and that the proceedings to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the guardian.

The People's Insurance Company vs. Maker. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Sterns vs Merchants' Bank. Error to Common Pleas of Erie county. Opinion by Reed, J. Judgment affirmed.

Trial List for This Day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 23. Central Skating Park Company vs. Smith.
No. 228. Unwerth vs. Work. Rouch & Co.
No. 230. Barbier vs. Kimpsheid.
No. 231. Barbier vs. Foster.
No. 232. Barrtz vs. Alwood.
No. 234. Taggart vs. McShane.
No. 235. Richard vs. Wilson.
No. 236. Washington vs. McClelland.
No. 1. Felton vs. Phillips.
No. 2. Harbmeyer vs. Lee, Kell, et al.

DISTRICT COURT.

No 77. Thompson vs. Thompson.
Jos 78. Fisher vs. Gillespie & Mitchell.
No. 80. Cornin vs. Barnes.
No. 81. Chessborough vs. Pennsylvania Insurance Company.
No. 83. Thompson vs. Himbleright, et al.
No. 84. Briggs & Mulvern vs. Briggs.
No. 86. Union Iron works vs. Honesta Oil and Barrel Manufacturing Company.
No. 89. Dunn vs. Fitzsimmons, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

Delightful Concert Proposed.

Philip Phillips, the author of the "Singing Pilgrim," "Mustard and Cress" and "New Hymn Tune Book," will sing his soul stirring songs in his own inimitable style, in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., for the benefit of the Ladies' Editorial Association. It will be remembered that Mr. Phillips has sung to the delight of large audiences, in the Academies of Music in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington and many other places, and loss, therefore, will be the special reputation which he has. Go and hear his heartthrilling songs one night. The proceeds are to be devoted to the endowment of a ladies' chair in the Pittsburgh Female College. Tickets to be had at the Book and Music stores.

Death by Suicide.

A German named Frederick Bayles, aged about sixty years, who resided in Mount Washington, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. Rhodes and a mulatto family named Russell, occupied the same house. On Sunday he was very much intoxicated, and on Sunday and Monday nothing was seen of him. Yesterday morning Mrs Russell entered his room to see if he was sick, when she found that he had committed suicide by hanging himself from one of the posts of his bed. The remains is a kneeling attitude, his knees not quite touching the floor and his face fearfully distorted. It is supposed that the deceased committed suicide on Sunday night, as the body was frozen stiff. An inquest was held by Coroner Clawson, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts rendered.

UNION AMONG PRESBYTERIANS.—A few weeks since the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at a meeting held near New Castle, Lawrence county, passed a series of resolutions on the subject of organic union with other denominations of Presbyterians, and appointed a committee to present the matter to the different Presbyterian bodies in the neighborhood. The committee has extended an invitation to ministers and elders of the different Presbyterian denominations to meet this morning in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Douglass's) at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of having a fraternal conference on the great subject of the union of the churches. We have no doubt that the meeting will be well attended.

SEATING CARNIVAL.—The managers of the Union Skating Park have, at the request of their patrons, designated Thursday evening as the time for giving a fancy dress and musical skating carnival. National and fancy costumes will be numerous, and it is rumored that forty pieces of instruments will be on hand to be engaged for the occasion. A splendid poly echine display will also be given during the evening. No masks will allowed in the park. The entertainment will be a novel one, and will attract a large crowd.

THIEF ARRESTED.—A young man named John Doran, who boarded at Mr. Hannas's house, in the Fifth ward, robbed several of the fellow boarders yesterday morning of a quantity of valuable clothing and endeavored to escape by leaving the city on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The robbery was, however, discovered in time and Doran arrested and taken before Alderman Taylor, who committed him to jail for a hearing.

THIEF APPREHENDED.—A man named George Marshall was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a number of grain bags from Hare's Hotel, in Liberty street. Marshall had been noticed lurking around the establishment, and upon being ordered away, picked up the bags which had been placed in the hall, and was arrested while trying to dispose of them to a storekeeper in the Ninth ward. He was committed to jail by the Mayor for a hearing on Tuesday.

FARMER ROBBED.—On Monday evening a countryman residing in the vicinity of Prospect, Butler county, arrived in Allegheny city, and placed his sled, containing eight dressed hogs in a yard attached to Carson's tavern, on Ohio street. During the night the gate was forced open by some persons unknown and the hogs carried away. The police were apprized of the robbery yesterday, but no arrests have, as yet, been made.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company held at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Wm Phillips. Secretary—T. Craig. Treasurer—Wm H. Brown. Directors—Wm H Brown, T J Craig, R C Loomis, Wm Stevenson, James O'Neil, J N Shallenberger, James McMaster.

THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.—My wife has been sick for a long time. The doctors of Pittsburgh could do her no good. I resolved to try the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street. After commencing his treatment she began to improve rapidly, and is now almost well.

J. W. MCKNIGHT,
Outer Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.
The Doctor's office is No. 191 Liberty street.

ARTIZANS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—The stockholders of this company, on Monday, elected the following Directors to serve for the ensuing year: William H Smith, John Moorhead, James H. Parker, Thomas Moore, John Dunlap, William R. McKee, William Laming, Joseph Rhodes, Charles B Leech, George W. Cass, James A. Lowrie, James P. Barr.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of D. Fawcett & Co. brewers, has been dissolved, and the establishment transferred to Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co. The members of the firm have had ample experience in the business they have succeeded to, and will maintain the excellence of the ales of the "Oregon Brewery."

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—Joseph Fisher was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Neill, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, to answer Lucinda Watson. The parties are colored.

THE Fair and Festival for charitable objects, under the auspices of the Social Band of Allegheny will be continued in Lafayette Hall, this (Wednesday) evening. We invite the attendance of all. M. HOWARD, Chairman.

PARDONED.—Thomas Hughes, who was convicted in January last of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ten years and six months imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The citizens of Birmingham contemplate erecting a large and commodious school edifice in the borough during the present season.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Annual Election of City Officers—Standing Committees of Councils.

The Councils of Allegheny met last evening for the purpose of electing city officers.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Cutler, Dunham, Fallsauber, Hanna, Horn, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, McDonald, McNeill, Reed, Slagle, Smith, Voeghtley and Riddle, President.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the Clerk was instructed to notify the Select branch that Common council was prepared to meet with them in joint session for the purpose of electing city officers.

JOINT SESSION.

The Councils assembled in joint session-President McBrier, of the Select Branch, in the chair.

The election for City officers was then entered into, when the following gentlemen, who had been nominated in the caucus on Monday night, were elected by acclamation:

Comptroller—R. B. Francis, Salary, $1,600.
Treasurer—D. Macferron. Salary, $1,600.
Street Commissioner—Thos. Megraw. Salary, $1,000
Superintendent of Water Works—George N. Miller. Salary, $1,000.
Clerk of Markets—Duncan Dallas. Salary, $1,000.
Weighmaster at Diamond Scales—John S. Edgar. Salary, $800.
Weighmaster of Second Ward Scales—Hugh Lamont. Salary, $600.
Wharfmaster—George Hutchison. Salary, 20 per cent.
Gas Inspector—A. Maxwell.
Measurer of Wood and Bark—A. Maxwell.
Messenger, $ 2 per day.
Clerk to Committees—Robert Dilworth. Salary, $ 50.
City Solicitor—J. S. M'Combs. Salary, $500.
Assessor of City Taxes—R. R. Ray. Salary, $500.
Assessor of Water Rents—A. Davis. Salary, $1,100.
Janitor of City Hall—S. Marshall. Salary, $500.
Recording Regulator—Election postponed.
Board Measurers—First ward, Robert White; Second ward, William Murdock; Third ward, Fred. Becker; Fourth ward, A. Duncan.
Official Papers—English, *Dispatch* and *Gazette*. German, *Freistats Freund*.

Upon the conclusion of the election the Select Council retired to their chamber.

Mr. Hanna moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up unfinished business. On a vote being taken the motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, the report of the Committee on Markets for December, was taken up and read for the information of new members.

Mr. McNeil stated that he understood the Committee desired to make some modification of the report, and he would therefore move that it be referred back to them in order that they may make the changes contemplated. After a short debate the report was referred back to the Committee with the request that they report the alterations at the next meeting of the Councils.

The report of the Poor Directors was received and referred to the Committee on Poor Farm.

Mr. Ingham offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Engines be instructed to report upon the propriety of entering into a contract with S. C. Cashman for the erection of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraphs in the city.

Adopted.

On motion adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members Present—Messrs. Drum, English, Hall, Irwin, Myler, Patterson, J. B Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas and McBrier, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Councilmanic lien met in joint session for the purpose of electing city officers. The Select Council, upon entering their chamber, transacted the following business:

The President presented a petition from Mr. James T. Sanford, asking Councils to sanction the petition to Governor Geary asking for his appointment to the position of Flour Inspector of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Myler thought that the office should be given to a man who had spent his time and means for the party, and who was a wounded soldier.

Mr. J B Smith stated that Mr. Sample had lost a leg in Mexico

Mr. Drum could that the office should be given to a man who was a good judge of flour. If Mr. Sample thought that he could succeed in securing the office by presenting his petition to Councilmen for their official signatures, he would find out this mistake, as he (Mr. Thomas) would not sign the name of a merchant of Pittsburgh, who would work against him.

The President stated that the discussion was out of order.

The rules of order were then suspended, when Mr. Drum offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Streets to report an ordinance relating to the office of City Regulator, so as to require in the entire time of said officer, and that he receive an annual salary. The resolution was read three times and adopted.

The subject of improving the common grounds of the city was then taken up, and discussed in an informal manner.

Mr. Thomas suggested that a bill should be prepared at once, for warded to the Legislature and money collected to aid in its passage. Mr. Thomas said that it would be necessary to send men to Harrisburg, as the bill would not pass, and referred to Hon. Alfred Slack, late a member of the Legislature, who was present, to substantiate his assertion.

Mr. Slack—Money might assist materially in the passage of the bill. (Laughter.)

The Councils, upon adjournment, proceeded in a body to Mr. John K. Brown's confectionery establishment, and, following the partook of an excellent supper, as guests of the city officers-elect.

The following Standing Committees for the year have been appointed by the Presidents of their respective branches:

Finance—SC: *A D Smith, Hall, CC: Slagle, McNeil, Reed.
Sewers—Sewers—S C: J B Smith, Myler. CC: McDonald, Hanna, Voeghtly.
Ways and Landings—S C: Irwin, Patterson. C C: *Megraw, Ingham, D L Smith.
City Property—S C: Hall. CC: Kirkpatrick, Faulhaber, Drennan.
Water—S C: *Thomas, Irwin. CC: Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Cutler.
Poor Farm—S C: Myler, C C Smith. C C: McNeil, Fallsauber, Cutler.
Police—S C: *Hall, C C Smith, CC: Voeghtly, Reed, Slagle.
Fire—S C: Wm Smith, Hall. CC: *McDonald, Cutler, Megraw.
Railroads—SC: *Hall, Patterson. CC: Hanna, McDonald, Horn.
Survey—S C: C C Smith, Patterson. C C: Faulhaber, O'Neill, Reed.
Printing—S C: A. D Smith, English. CC: *Ingham, Drennan, Kirkpatrick.
Ayres & Wharves—S C: *Wm Smith, Thomas. C C: McDonald, Faulhaber, Slagle.
Gutters and Crossings—S C: *Patterson, Drum. C C: Dunham, Horn, Megraw.
Fire Engines—S C: Myler, J B Smith. CC: McDonald, Voeghtly.
Markets—S C: Drum, Wm Smith. CC: *Hanna, Drum, D L Smith.
Wooden Buildings—S C: English, J B Smith. CC: *Cutler, Horn, Drennan.
Street Railroads—S C: Myler, *Englsh. CC: Megraw, Cutler, D L Smith.
Common Grounds—S C: *English, Wm Smith. CC: Hanna, Kirkpatrick Drennan
Division of Wards—S C: CC Smith, J B Smith. CC: *D L Smith, Ingham, Dunham.

*Chairman.

Church Union.

At a meeting of representatives from the First Methodist Church, on Fifth street (late Methodist Protestant,) the First Methodist Church, on Wylie street, (late Wesleyan Connexion,) and the Second Methodist Church, on Pennsylvania Avenue, (late Methodist Protestant,) held on Tuesday, January 15th, at the office of E. Dilbridge, Esq., Rev. Alexander Clark, Chairman, and Revs. James R. Graham and James Robison, Secretaries, it was unanimously resolved that these respective churches should be designated by the numerals, First, Second and Third, according to the age of each organization. The utmost harmony and brotherly kindness prevailed; and although the Wylie Street Church was the first to adopt the name and discipline proposed by the Union Convention in Cincinnati last May, and its pastor, Rev. James R. Graham, the first to initiate the Union movement among non-Episcopal Methodists in the United States, yet in deference to the Second's representative, Methodist Church, on Fifth Street, and recognizing a similar spirit of concession from the younger church on Pennsylvania Avenue, the titles were arranged as follows, by which these churches will hereafter be known:

First Methodist Church, Fifth Street.
Second Methodist Church, Wylie Street.
Third Methodist Church, Pennsylvania Avenue.

There will be a public recognition of this Union in the Second Church, (Wylie Street,) next Sabbath, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., at which time and place Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Church, will preach a sermon, and the churches of the Second Church will be present to assist in the music. The pastors of all the Methodist churches in the two cities adjacent to the city are also expected to be present. These Union services are upposited once a month, for three months, the first to be held in the First Church, Fifth street, the third Sabbath of February, at three o'clock P. M., when Rev. J. B. McAuley, D. D., will preside, and the third meeting one month later, in the First Church, Allegheny, of which Rev. V. Lucas is pastor.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday morning about our o'clock, a building on Pike street, in the Fifth ward, occupied as a second hand clothing dealer, took fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

A SURE PILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by Druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. Romaine, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York.

BOOTS and Shoes selling at a sacrifice—Opera House Shoe Store.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, for Boys, New Brighton, Pa., reopens January 8th.

The Pennsylvania Wool Grower's Association will meet in the Grand Jury Room, second floor of Court House, this morning at 10 o'clock.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The second quarter of the Winter Session of this School will begin January 13th-Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D., LL. D., Superintendent; Rev. A. M. Reid, A., M., Principal.

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER at the Fifth street Clothing Bazaar, No. 74 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. $30,000 worth of ready-made Fine Clothing; $5,000 worth of Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, and $1,000 worth of Gent's Furnishing Goods, must be sold within 60 days, at any price, to quit business. Store Lease and the entire Fixtures for sale. G.

RENTERS and Buyers are now looking out for places. Houses for rent are scarce and high. It is vastly cheaper to buy, especially as real estate is comparatively much lower than the rents would indicate. One property that we know of, consisting all the conveniences and comforts of an elegant country residence, and just in car a station, is offered at a marvellously low figure. Inquire at 119 First street.

HENRY HALL, Indians, Pa., has just received a new supply of Magazines, Novels, Stationery, Steel Pen Paper Collars, Neckties, Cigars, &c. All the daily and weekly papers kept constantly on hand. Also, agent for the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, which contains the very latest news, special telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the country, full and reliable reports of the markets, and a great variety of choice reading matter. The COMMERCIAL will be delivered promptly to subscribers, immediately after the arrival of the cars.

THE Federal Street Store Lease at Auction. The Store Rooms from the corner of Federal, of stores 89 and 91 Federal street, Allegheny, will be peremptorily sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, on the premises, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. These stores are eligibly situated as business houses, on the corner of Federal street and South Common, (occupied by Kinder Bisir), are four stories high, lately built, and are unsurpassed in the city for substantiality and beauty. The special attention of business men is directed to this important sale. Particulars on the premises or of the Auctioneer.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

M,W

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade mark, as inferior articles have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. eod

A NEFARIOUS BUSINESS.—It is the richly freighted ship that is tracked by the robbers of the sea; and, on the same principle, it is the popular specific that the land buccaneers, called counterfeiters, select for their shining mark. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand pre-eminent among medicinal preparations in this country. The demand for them is something wonderful, unparalleled; hence the counterfeiters know full well that if they can impose their base imitations upon the people as that famous tonic they can make fortunes by the fraud. They are now at work. Detectives are on the trail of some of them, and others have been already brought to book. Let the public second the proprietors in their efforts to baffle the reckless scoundrels who seek at once to poison the community and swindle it. Call for and buy only the genuine Vegetable Bitters ever manufactured. Thinking to dodge the law, the counterfeiters are affixing to their bottles names resembling in orthography and sound that of Hostetter, such as "Hostetteritz," "Hostetterer," and the like. Will the public be kind enough to look to this, and to see also that the label is all right, with its vignette of St. George and the Dragon, and its thy note of hand, signed "Hostetter & Smith?" The proprietors will do their part to protect the million from imposition, and they ask the million to be on the alert against the plotters against their health. Hostetter & Smith.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport delighted a large and fashionable audience last evening, with his excellent impersonation of Hamlet. To-night he will appear, for the first time in this city, as Captain Richard Lee Bulwer's historical play of that title. He will be supported by a good cast of the remaining characters in the play.

THEATRE.—This evening, Miss Anna Leverine, having eschewed the sensational drama for the present, will appear as "Madaline" in the thrilling drama of "Mary's Eve." The ballet troupe will appear in "La Fete de Grand'ide," which will be followed by a song and dance, and the entertainment concluding with "The Irish Heiress."

GERMAN THEATER.—Mr. O. Hoym, whose performance of Hamlet on Monday evening, at the Academy of Music, gave such universal pleasure, he being honored with calls before the curtin at the end of every act, will this evening perform "Richard III." On Friday next Mr. Hoym's best performances, and will doubtless attract another crowded audience.

VARIETIES.—Manager Alms has made a good strike in securing Mr. McFarland for this popular place of amusement. To-night Mr. McFarland will appear as "William" in "Black-eyed Susan." The variety company will also appear in new songs, dances and comicalities.

MASONIC HALL.—The Old Folks continue at Masonic Hall. They give a matinee on Saturday afternoon.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & COS. 27 Fifth street.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

By common consent the COMMERCIAL ranks first among the papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although but recently established its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount of spicy variety or reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. It is thoroughly identified with the city in which it is published, and an extended circle acquainted with the influence of our columns where the number of its readers and its influence are constantly increasing. An unflinching advocate of sound Democratic principles, it at the same time pays special attention not only to all

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST,

But to topics of moment to the

CAPITALIST, THE LABORER, THE AGRICULTURIST, THE MECHANIC, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Its ample columns embrace a carefully prepared

Literary and Valuable Scientific Miscellany, Agricultural and Horticultural Information

From the best sources. In giving the

Earliest and Fullest News FROM ALL QUARTERS,

Neither expense nor labor is spared; and it has complete arrangements for

EXTENDED AND VALUABLE

Commercial Reports,

Giving the Stock, Financial, Dry Goods, Grocery Cattle and General Market Reports of Pittsburgh, and the latest reports by Telegraph of the Markets of the leading cities of the world; and in every department it aims to keep pace with the foremost in the progress of improvement as conspicuous in journalism at the present time. Firmly established, it is confident in its position, and will enter upon the new year with new plans, well matured, looking to increased strength and usefulness.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

This is one of the best and cheapest papers published in the country, each issue being equal to a good sized volume. Carefully made up and specially adapted to the wants of the weekly reader, its influence will attain a wider circulation among non-Episcopal Methodists in the United States, yet in deference to Wesleyan representative Methodist Church, on Fifth Street, and recognizing a similar spirit of concession from the younger church on Pennsylvania Avenue. The titles were arranged as follows, by which these churches will hereafter be known.

TERMS:

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No. 45 IRWIN STREET.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, January 15, 1867.

Heavy transactions in the purchase of Governments occur daily here, induced by the price at which the public funds have ruled for the last few weeks. These purchases absorb a large portion of the surplus means of many of our private capitalists, which usually went into municipal, State or county bonds, or bank and railroad stocks. These investments in United States bonds are so perfectly safe, and at the same time so easily converted, that they afford the very best employment for capital at a moderate profit. The present rates at which all the series are quoted—especially the gold interest bonds—make them a good purchase.

—The following are the quotations at the New York stock boards received by S. S. Bryan:

U. S. Bonds, 1881	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	107¾
" 5-20's 1865	107¾
" " new issues 1865	104½
" 7-30's, new issue	104½
Michigan Southern	89
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	102½
Erie	65½
W. U. Telegraph Co.	46
Chicago and Rock Island	96½
Chicago and Northwestern	42½
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	81½

Later dispatches report a fraction of improvement in Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and a slight decline in Northwestern: Erie, 65⅝; Michigan Southern, 89; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91; Chicago and Northwestern, 43¼ for the common and 81¾ for the preferred.

The Mining stocks are downward in price. The decline on Gregory is most apparent:

Gregory	15	Corydon	67
Rocky Mount	2¾	Holman	30
Quartz Hill	4¾	Nye	100
Hope	80	Smith & Parmelee	95

—Lenders in New York, says the *Tribune*, are more disposed to loan at call than to make long time engagements, no matter now tempting the rates and have moved in this direction so much as to make the "loan and discount lines" of many prominent institutions are based in a large degree upon national and local stocks. This state of things, taken in connection with the fact that no legislation is expected from Congress to restrain the Secretary in his efforts to retire the compounds and legal tenders must make a and feverish and comparatively dear money market for some time to come.

—Bailey's Stock Exchange met to day at half-past twelve o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms. At the calling of the list there were some offerings in Insurance, Railroad and Bank Stocks, but at figures below the views of holders, and there were no sales effected:

	Offered.	Asked.
2,000 Allegheny Valley R. R 7 30s		88
50 shares Artizan's Insurance	52	
" M. & M.		49
Connellsville Railroad	9	
Connellsville Interest clock	9	
50 shares Pa. Bank of Commerce	100	
2,000 Marine Oil Co.	9½	
Mingo Coal		2½
Sonman Coal Transportation		1½
Central Skating Park		1¼

—The following sales of stocks took place at Mellwaine's auction, Tuesday, evening January 15:

Shares.		Sales.
15	Iron City National Bank	$66 00
	Bank of Commerce	98
48	Merchants and Manufacturers Na-tional Bank	63 25
25	Manchster savings Bank	53 50
	Pittsburgh Gas	39 50
15	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	57 50
	Monongahela Bridge	87 50
	Pennsylvania Insurance Co.	$40 50
	Monongahela Insurance Co.	no bid.
	Commercial	90
	do do	9 25
1,000	Marine Oil Co.	1 00
1,000	Marine Oil Co.	1 50
	Central Skating Park	no bid.
15	Fort Pitt Coal Co	$25 bid.
50	Phillips	$1 50 bid
5	Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R.	88

—The stockholders of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., held an election for directors at their bank house on Tuesday last, and re-elected the old board, as follows: Messrs. Ben Boynton, A. C. Finney, W. J. Lotz, J. H. McEnally, Samuel Mitchell, D. G. Nivelling, Hon. G. R. Barrett, James Irwin, R. Massop, Jonathan Mitchell, president. The cashier, A. C. Finney, cashier; Alfred Smith, Teller. The bank is in a flourishing condition.

—At the annual election of Directors of the First National Bank, of Titusville, the following gentlemen were chosen: Hon. Andrew G. Fletcher, R. Pierce, J. L. Angier, William H. Abbott, J. T. Briggs, James O. Guild, Dr. F. B. Brewer. The following officers were chosen: R. B. Fletcher, President; R. Pierce, Vice President; C. C. Duffield, Cashier.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 15, 1867.

Our market is dull, and business small, that has existed for some weeks. There is very little indication of improvement for some time. Flour continues somewhat nominal, and the demand is falling off. The receipts have been small and barely equal to the requirements of the home consumption, and sales have frequently been made ahead of receipts. Prices are unchanged. The sales are light, and much doing in wheat and the receipts continue very light.

We annex the following review of markets compiled from our exchanges:

CHICAGO.

Wheat—Owing to the strong efforts of the warehouse combination to depress the price of the large portion of the decline of Friday was regained on Saturday, and the market opened with sales at extreme prices, and closed with sales of 100,000 bushels of wheat, however, was too much for it, and notwithstanding the warehouse interest made a most gallant fight to maintain the market, prices dropped fully 2c before the close. The feeling was decidedly weak, and sellers were in the majority at the close of business. The warehousemen are still compelled to keep prices up by the magnitude of their interests in New York, but not as soon as they can sell out there they will be glad to do so. The market was dull at the ceremony. Perhaps it is a fortunate thing for grain dealers that the Inspection Law is not in force, or sudden down will grain at extreme prices in New York, as the receipts would be very large. The workers appear too blessed, as any rate, to help those who have been trying to help them. The market was well where prices will go when the warehouse interest fears that they will break down. The New York market is quiet. Sales include 5,000 bushels No. 1 Spring at $2 40; 10,000 do (3) at $2 41; 5,000 do (4) at $2 42; 5,000 do (3) at $2 43; 5,000 do (4) and (3) at $2 44; 5,000 do (3) at $2 45; 5,000 do (4) at $2 46; 10,000 do (3) at $2 47; 5,000 do (4) at $2 48; 10,000 do (3) at $2 49; 5,000 do (4) at $2 50; winter receipts, 6,000 bushels; sales, 5,000 bushels at $2 90; 5,000 at $2 92½; 10,000 do (3) $2 90 rejected spring, [illegible] at $2 90; 5,000 do at $2 92½. Receipts were 8,150 bush, the shipments 7,500 bush.

MILWAUKEE.

Flour—On Saturday the market was quiet, there being no demand except from home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of 100 barrels superfine Spring at $7 25; 50 extras at $8 00@8 75; north west extra family at $10 00 @11 00. Fancy Vasila and Ohio do do at $12 00@14 25, and fancy brands at $15 00@16 00. Receipts of Spring flour reach at $7 25 @ 7 50. Nothing doing in Corn or Wheat. Oats in fair demand at 39c per bush. Barley dull, 100 bush wheat, 800 do corn and 5100 do oats.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—There is a very little wheat offering, but there is no demand except for prime lots, of which description the market is poorly supplied. Sales of 7,000 bushels at $2 40@2 41 for No. 1 Red, and for white ranges from $2 20 to 2 46. Rye is held at $1 40. Barley is dull. No. 2 Pennsylvania in store at 90c. Receipts to day are as follows: 900 bush flour, 1,000 do wheat, 500 do corn and 1,000 do oats.

Grain—There is a very little wheat offering, but there is no demand except for prime lots, of which description the market is poorly supplied. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $2 40, and No. 2 spring at $2 40; prime white Canadian at $2 50. Rye is held at $1 40 per bushel for Pennsylvania. In Barley there was less doing, but prices remain without change. Sales of 4,000 bushels new yellow at 64c, and 2,000 bushels two rowed at 90c. Oats are quiet. Sales of 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 36@37c, closing dull to day at 36c.

THE WHEAT PROSPECTS IN NORTHERN OHIO.

The Cleveland *Leader* remarks: "It was feared by many that the sudden freezing of the soft and flooded earth would kill the wheat, result in thousands of acres of wheat, but farmers report that there is no damage to wheat, but rather a benefit, as the frost tends to prevent a good crop next year.

The receipts of wheat for the year last, were 1425 bbls of flour; 10 bbls of apples; 994 sacks of corn; 241 sacks of barley; 1050 sacks of Wheat; 175 sacks of Rye; 388 sacks of Potatoes; 26 sacks